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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Geneva Bends to Hoover Idea

Berlin Feels Dictator's Rule

Ottawa Assembles High Hopes

Mussolini Capsizes Cabinet

Many States Ask Relief Loan

China Trusts as Bombs Burst

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S plea for a one-third cut in armaments virtually triumphs at Geneva. His idea, instead of a draft convention, is accepted as the guide for future sessions of the Disarmament Conference in the resolution which will record progress before this session adjourns. The conference commits itself, guided by the Hoover idea, to future "substantial" land and naval reductions, in a way the powers have never before pledged themselves. Primary reduction shall be in means of attack. Tanks above a certain size, chemical warfare, and bombing of each other are even now prohibited in definite words. Nations are to negotiate with each other and return to Geneva next winter—to accomplish, it is now predicted, a true onslaught upon the established means of slaughter.

¶ Germany sees the start of a military dictatorship. President von Hindenburg appoints Chancellor von Papen commissioner of Prussia, alleging lax law enforcement. Soldiers rush in when Prussian Minister of the Interior Severing refuses to resign. Von Papen declares martial law in Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg. Germany's fiercest struggle between parties is on. The approaching Prussian election may bring a definite leadership—or merely show the direction more heavy struggling is to take.

¶ Ottawa finds leaders of the pending Imperial Economic Conference measuring its expected results in universal terms. "I hope the world may here get a lead out of the economic morass," says Stanley Baldwin, head of the British delegation. The world's difficulty is psychological as well as economic, declares British Dominions Secretary J. H. Thomas, indicating that what really serves well for one nation may serve well for all. Then he hands a bouquet to the English as they faced their last election: The people were never harder hit—yet never more enthusiastic in subordinating self to country.

¶ Italy's Cabinet undergoes a Fascist upheaval. Premier Mussolini releases five principal Cabinet members and 11 undersecretaries. His accepting the resignation of Dino Grandi, who recently achieved brilliant success at Washington, Geneva and Lausanne, causes a sensation. Dissatisfaction with his conciliatory policies is hinted, but Mussolini gives the same reason he gave for previous sudden Cabinet rotations—to build up more Fascist leaders skilled in the art of government.

¶ Thirty states prepare to ask the Federal Government for some of the $300,000,000 that can be loaned to them to meet destitution and start public construction. President Hoover, postponing signing the great $2,122,000,000 bill, until reorganization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is complete, has counseled Governors of states to use moderation in their requests. But moderation doesn't, and shouldn't, mean overmuch—not when contrasted with such words as homeless and hungry.

¶ Japanese in North China predict Jehol Province about to become the scene of startling developments. A struggle starts there between those who do and who do not wish to raise the flag of Manchukuo. The Japanese do a tidy bit of bomb dropping on Chaoyang. Lord Lytton's League Commission arrives in time to catch hurrying history in the act. The Chinese sigh with relief. They continue to pay the League of Nations the highest compliment in its annals—expecting it speedily to right all wrongs between nations engaged in shooting out their disagreeing views.

¶ Armenia stirs with a freshening sense of life. Irrigation, hydroelectricity and education are proving triple workers of a wonder. Mother Arax, symbolic river at the foot of Mt. Ararat, loses its romance. But it now turns wheels and ushers in racial hope. The people lament romance—and decide to forget it in favor of rising racial hope.

¶ Senator Robert M. La Follette magnifies, Dr. E. Pendleton Herring minimizes results to be hoped for from a national economic council. The United States Senator, whose bill would establish such a body, says knowledge of economic conditions would have prevented the crash; could steer the nation into prosperity. The Harvard professor says similar plans have brought small success in Germany, France, and England. An American council could do research work; it could not exercise moral suasion over production. The council would consist, of course, of experts, and these are off days for experts—many things having gone to pot in spite of their brightest deductions, predictions, and remedies.

Grandi Out of Italian Cabinet; Mussolini Takes Over His Post

Premier Resumes Portfolios of Foreign Minister and Corporations—New Ministers of Justice, Finance and National Education Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ROME, July 20—Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, introduced today drastic changes in the constitution of the Fascist Cabinet by resuming the portfolios of foreign affairs and corporations, which he had relinquished three years ago, and by substituting three other cabinet ministers and 11 undersecretaries of state.

Thus the Italian dictator immediately deposes Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister, who long has been regarded as one of his most trusted lieutenants and who has distinguished himself in both Europe and America during the past three years, together with Dr. Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Corporations. The resignations of Signor Grandi and Dr. Bottai with the three other first-rank members of the Cabinet have already been accepted by the King.

This sweeping realignment of the principal posts in the Fascist Government is understood to have been made for the same reason as Signor Mussolini's earlier cabinet reorganization, namely that Il Duce wishes to rotate the best men in the party through office in order to build up a class of rulers skilled in the art of government.

New members of Cabinet are Prof. Pietro de Francisco, rector of the University of Rome who replaces Signor Alfredo Rocco as Minister of Justice, Signor Guido Jung who becomes Minister of Finance in place of Dr. Antonio Mosconi and Prof. Francisco Ercole, rector of the University of Palermo, Sicily, who replaces Prof. Balbino Giuliano as Minister of National Education. The Italian Cabinet, as now reconstituted, is composed of 11 members as against 13 in the previous Cabinet. In addition to the Premiership, Signor Mussolini now holds the portfolios of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Corporations.

The two most important appointments in minor posts of ministries are perhaps those of Signor Fulvio Suvich as Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Signor Edmondo Rossoli, as Undersecretary of State for the Premier's department.

Much regret is expressed at the resignation of Signor Grandi, who was certainly the most outstanding figure in the late Cabinet. Rumor had been current for some time that Signor Grandi wished to be released from the post he has held with such distinction for nearly three years, and it is stated that he had offered

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PROJECT TO PUT 3,000,000 MEN ON JOBS OUTLINED

New England Governors and Industrial Leaders Meet in Boston

Possibility of replacing 3,000,000 men on their jobs brought five New England Governors to the Hotel Statler, Boston, today. Political leaders and prominent industrialists heard Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire in opening the conference on the flexible work day outline a plan to put men to work by calling on the employed to shorten their hours to make place for the idle.

The plan, organized and developed by Mr. Harold M. Davis, engineer and member of the New Hampshire Unemployment Relief Committee, is directed to the alleviation of the victims of technological displacement as a preface to general dissipation of the army of unemployed.

It was emphasized at the initial meeting that the material of the plan is not new, but that through a year's study of details its applicability to all phases of activities and its certification by business men, make of it one of the most feasible proposals for immediate and nation-wide adoption so far advanced for the relief of unemployment.

Declaring that every individual business must work out its own method, Mr. Davis declared the essence of the proposed plan is teamwork of employees, executives and salaried workers, all of whom will be called on to make contributions toward the taking on of new hands.

In factories two workers will be asked to team at the same machine, one working mornings and the other afternoons. There will be one team on short hours and one on long, with a system of rotation allowing both shifts to enjoy the additional leisure time. Clearly emphasized was the fact that the proposal does not countenance shorter factory hours of work; rather does it envisage the increase of machine hours and the lessening of man's hours of labor.

Pointing out that various opinions obtain on the best methods of effecting the proposed flexible hours, Mr. Davis declared the following requirements to be general: stability in the arrangement of hours and no increase in the total number of "man hours."

Prohibition Facts

3—*Dirty Business*

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics, Harvard University

USING detective methods for catching criminals has been called "such dirty business." Well, there are other businesses that are not altogether clean. One of the least clean is that of making money by pushing the sale of a habit-forming drug. In the pursuit of money, the liquor interests have covered the country with a network of saloons, and they have maintained great sales organizations. They put a half million men in a position where it was money in their pockets to extend the drink habit and fasten it upon larger and larger numbers.

Two ways have been found for suppressing this dirty business. One is to prohibit it; the other is for the Government to run it. Where, as in Canada, the Government merely acts as a sales agent for the brewers, distillers and importers, there are still large financial interests who make money by increasing the consumption of liquor. The Canadians have not yet cleaned up the liquor business.

STATES EAGER FOR SIGNING OF RELIEF BILL

30 or More Ready to Apply for Funds as Soon as Law Is Enacted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—President Hoover spent today preparing final plans for setting up the relief machinery authorized by Congress which empowers him to make loans of $300,000,000 through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to states for emergency relief work. Unofficial notification has come already from approximately 30 states that applications for such funds only await the setting up of the new distributing agency.

President Hoover has delayed signing the bill, it was said at the White House, pending reorganization of the Finance Corporation, which is included in the terms of the measure. The new set-up of the organization entails the departure from the board of the governor of the Federal Reserve Board and the chairman of the Federal Loan Board and the appointment of their successors.

The President also has held up signature of the home loan bank bill pending information from the Treasury as to how much inflation would be involved in the Borah-Glass amendment.

The feeling is widespread in the capital that the public still hardly realizes the drastic nature of the innovation involved in the big new relief bill. All told the bill carries authorization for $2,122,000,000, and makes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation an even bigger wheel in the federal machinery than before. In fact, it is now a wheel into which most of the other department wheels and lesser state machinery, are likely to mesh.

Pennsylvania, through Gov. Gifford Pinchot, has already asked for the maximum amount of relief—$45,000,000—permitted for single states under the bill, and a request has been received for another $10,000,000 from Illinois. The only restriction on this phase of the big new fund is that not more than 15 per cent of the $300,000,000 shall be given any single state; the loans are made without collateral from the states, or the cities within the states to which the money will be paid.

Meanwhile it has become practically certain that around 30 states will seek immediate loans from the new fund, with maximum requests for $45,000,000 already made or indicated from Pennsylvania, Arizona and New York, and similar requests ranging from the maximum down to enough to carry through specific engineering or relief projects from some two dozen others.

A number of subsidiary questions are bound up in pending bills. For example, Senator James E. Couzens (R.) of Michigan is making a scrutiny of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's books, with particular reference to loans made by the organization. After a two-hour survey yesterday he announced that he had "found nothing wrong." Senator Couzens is chairman of a special committee investigating the matter this summer.

Kansas and Missouri To Give 27,000 Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20—With more than $7,000,000 federal loans provided in the general relief bill passed by Congress, Missouri and Kansas will put about 27,000 men to work soon. Missouri gets $3,753,000 for road work and Kansas gets $3,265,000.

San Francisco Applies

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 (AP)—Mr. William P. Fillmer, president of the Golden Gate bridge and highway district, announced yesterday an application for federal financing of the $35,000,000 span here has been filed with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

POWERS AGREE ON PLAN TO END AIR BOMBINGS

Geneva Draft Resolution Backs Hoover Plan as Fundamental

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 20—The resolution embodying such progress toward reduction of armaments as the Geneva conference has accomplished in six months was today completed and published. Debate on its terms started in the general commission.

Though the results of the conference are masked in language permeated with loopholes, they represent after all notable progress compared with original positions.

The conference agrees in future to be guided by the fundamentals underlying President Hoover's proposals. The delegates pledge themselves "that a substantial reduction of world armaments shall be effected to be applied alike to land and naval armaments." Never before have the powers pledged themselves to substantial reductions.

Goal of Drastic Cuts

The resolution continues that the primary objective shall be to reduce the means of attack. This change in the viewpoint of the powers is perhaps more important than the concrete measures they so far have agreed upon.

Henceforth the goal of drastic disarmament—and the governments had boldness enough today actually to consider President Hoover's figure of a one-third slash—will be before the conference instead of stabilization at present levels.

The outstanding concrete agreement concerns air bombardment, with the powers binding "as between themselves that all bombardment from the air shall be abolished," coupled with necessary regulation of civil aviation.

The words "as between themselves" exempt what may be called internal bombing and were inserted by the British and French to permit them to bomb backward regions, tribal towns, etc. In other words it is proposed to be legal to bomb only those who cannot bomb back.

In regulating civil aviation the United States is exempted. Decision on land artillery has been deferred. But tanks are to be prohibited above an unspecified tonnage and chemical, bacteriological and incendiary warfare is prohibited. Supervision of these prohibitions is vested in a permanent commission.

Study of Effectives Limits

A separate section of the final resolution examines the points which must be studied further by the conference's steering committee during adjournment.

The question of effectives will thus be studied, although the powers agree to ask—after strenuous negotiation between the French and American delegations—that "a strict limitation and real reduction of effectives be brought about. For this purpose the conference invites examination of President Hoover's proposal relating to effectives, taking into consideration the actual conditions of defense and the number and character of the present forces."

Senator La Follette Favors Planning Council; Dr. Herring of Harvard Defines Obstacles

Slump Declared Needless by Senator If Facts Had Been Known

URGES CONTINUOUS FEDERAL ANALYSIS

By SENATOR ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE JR.
Author of the La Follette Bill to Establish a National Economic Council

As we look back over the period which preceded the bursting of the great American "prosperity" bubble in the fall of 1929 it becomes increasingly apparent that the fundamental cause of all our economic ills lies, not in anything so simple as mere overproduction, but rather in the fact that there is no coördination in our economic system, and, more important still, no adequate public knowledge of business, industrial and market conditions.

Let us suppose, for example, that back in 1928 some authoritative body in Washington had publicly emphasized that there was an excess of private houses on the market and that construction figures showed an appreciable falling off in the building of new houses.

Surely, in the light of such warnings, people would not have continued investing their hard-earned savings in first and second mortgage real estate bonds, thus increasing the supply of new capital for speculative building which continued into 1929.

Favors Economic Planning

The remedy, in my opinion, lies in economic planning. And it is my conviction that with intelligent guidance, based on essential economic facts, we can secure a measure of planning in our business life. I believe that the unhealthy conditions of 1928 and 1929 would have been remedied and the crash that followed avoided had the people of the United States been aware of the actual state of affairs at that time.

Many of these facts could have been available had we had the machinery for collecting and disseminating them. If we had an official board whose members so commanded the respect and confidence of all portions of the population, and which, fortified with the necessary information, would point out the probable trends in economic affairs, I believe that their recommendations and warnings would help to bring a measure of orderly progress into what has thus far been a blind and unguided system.

Planned national economy, in itself, is a proposition which has received the approval of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and of such leading industrialists as Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company.

Where Proposals Differ

Their proposals for accomplishing this end differ fundamentally from the plan proposed in my bill introduced at the beginning of the present session, however, in that

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ECONOMIC ills are due chiefly to lack of knowledge of business, industrial and market conditions.

Economic crash could have been avoided had people been aware of the actual state of affairs.

Remedy lies in economic planning.

Present proposals fail because they lay blame wholly on overproduction.

I favor a national economic council as a branch of the Federal Government. —*Senator La Follette*

* * *

We have plethora of plans for setting us on high road to prosperity.

Question whether any planning, whatever its merits, is possible under our system.

European councils in actual practice are little more than research agencies.

Success in one industry does not mean the ability to cope with the problems of many.

The business man may well question the foresight of any group of experts after recent experiences.

At most the council can do no more than provide an intelligent basis for action. —*Dr. Herring*

Plans and Experts at Low Ebb With Business Man, Professor Says

POINTS OUT SYSTEM FAILURE IN EUROPE

By DR. E. PENDLETON HERRING
Department of Government, Harvard University

Business stress has evoked a plethora of plans. Economists, industrialists, journalists, and politicians present countless schemes for guiding us out of the slough of despond and setting us upon the high road to prosperity.

Absorbed in examining the details of a score of such plans, some persons may be inclined to overlook the more fundamental problem. It is a question whether any planning, whatever its merits, is possible under our system. What are the possibilities, and what the limitations, of a national economic council in the United States?

The successful operation of such a council rests upon the fulfillment of the expectation that reliable and fairly complete data can be assembled and intelligent and accurate interpretation made of them. This is a task of tremendous scope and complexity. Can any organization be instituted capable of grasping this sorry scheme of things entire?

Europe Furnishes Guide

This question may be partially answered by the experience of certain European countries which for years have utilized national economic advisory bodies. Germany provided for an industrial parliament under the Weimar constitution of 1919, France has had a council since 1925, Great Britain set up a national economic committee in 1930. Many other European countries have similar agencies. In no case has their existence very materially altered the course of events.

Germany established a parliament of industry to represent, in accordance with their relative importance, all phases of her economic life. It was expected that this body would be able to play an important rôle in the consideration of commercial, industrial and financial problems. It was regarded with jealousy and suspicion by the Reichstag, however, and it has never had an opportunity to test its full powers.

The broadly representative character of the council militated against unanimity in its recommendations. Compromise was embarrassing where the members might later be forced to explain their actions to the associations from which they were chosen. In practice the work of the council has been performed by committees and is confined chiefly to gathering information on special projects.

In France, the scheme for economic representation of employer, employee and consumer was less ambitious than in Germany. The French council was made subordi-

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Baldwin Sees Wide Aid In Ottawa Parley

Hope for Lead Out of Economic Difficulties Voiced to Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 20—Hope that the world would get a lead out of the economic morass from the Imperial Economic Conference was expressed yesterday by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the British delegation, in an interview given to nearly 100 newspaper men at the Château Laurier.

Mr. Baldwin refused to throw light on the line the British delegates would follow at the forthcoming conference until he had heard what the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, had to say, but he admitted that the Empire had never been in such a favorable position to negotiate as now. The "spirit of the conference," he added, "must be that of a cricket eleven. It matters not who makes the runs, as long as the team scores well."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, British Secretary of State for Dominions, also addressed the gathering of newspaper men. He intimated he did not intend to say anything on the subject of the relations between the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State while he was in Canada. He had nothing to add to the statements which he made in the British House of Commons on behalf of the Government. The United Kingdom was prepared to arbitrate on the lines agreed upon by the Imperial Conference of 1930 for the settlement of disputes between members of the British Commonwealth. That offer of arbitration was still open.

As for the Economic Conference, Mr. Thomas said it was meeting at a time when the world was "in the midst of a depression which was not only economic but also psychological." Out of that condition he hoped to see the conference lead the way.

"The conference," he said, "ought to be a tremendous encouragement to the dominions. You have all experienced bad times but you have experienced nothing comparable to us and yet at the last election when every one was affected by our economic proposals there was not a more enthusiastic people than our people, no people so ready to subordinate their own interests for the sake of the country."

An amusing incident occurred when Mr. Thomas, referring to the world trade slump, was interrupted by Mr. Baldwin, who, inclining his head toward his colleague, said with a humorous twinkle, "this does not include us, Jim," to which Mr. Thomas replied: "No, Stan, we are alone."

'Mother Arax' Smiles at Last

* * *

Armenia Sees Long Oppression at End; Autonomy Brings Holiday Air to Nation

* * *

The impressions of an Armenian woman, resident in America, on visiting her native country, showing how the little nation of tragic history has obtained a measure of autonomy since its absorption within the Soviet Union, are graphically described for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in a series of three articles, of which this is the first.*

By AGAVNIE YEGHENIAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ERIVAN, Armenia — "If I cannot climb Mount Ararat, then I must wash my hands in the River Arax." I pleaded with the vice-president of the Council of People's Commissars. It was my great desire to visit the river, which flows at the foot of Mount Ararat, for "Mother Arax" is the beloved symbol of the Armenian nation. It marks the present boundary between Turkey and Armenia, and at the moment guerrilla warfare was in progress near the boundary, between Kurd rebels and the Turkish soldiers.

"It is difficult to arrange," the vice-president said, gloomily. "Visiting is forbidden on the boundary. You had better give that idea up," he said.

However, a few days later a telephone call came: "Comrade A——, the Commissar of Water Works, is going on an inspection tour to the new dam. He has learned that you wished to go. He will take you and the correspondent from Paris. It will be an all-day trip. They will call for you in 20 minutes if you wish to go."

"A five-passenger automobile was at the door in 20 minutes and found me waiting.

"Is that the American way," asked Comrade A——. "We did not expect you to be ready at such short notice."

I felt very flattered, for in America I am considered to be a foreigner most of the time.

Comrade A—— is 36 years old, a serious, unassuming and fiery revolutionist. He has one of the most responsible positions in the Armenian Government, since, next to electricity, water is the very life of the reconstruction plan From a soldier and a revolutionist he has turned into an able administrator

All day we drove through the deserts of Armenian land. Here and there we saw patches of cotton fields and newly planted vineyards. These are the "Sol-khoz" property, explained the commissar—that is, reclaimed or abandoned lands which the Government of the Armenian Republic cultivated. The others are the "Kol-khoz," the collective enterprise of peasants owning the land jointly and working on it on a coöperative basis for their own profit under government supervision.

The boundary soldiers with green caps stopped us. The commissar showed his pass and we went through.

The engineer M—— came forward to meet us and explained the project of irrigation. It will turn into arable land 250,000 square kilometers of desert. The plan has been drawn by

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Women Take Turn in Local Politics By 'Running' Washington Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The circumstance that distinguishes Duvall in this State from most towns in the foothills of the Cascades or other great ranges of mountains, is that it is "run by women." On June 1 a woman mayor and three councilwomen took office.

The Mayor of Duvall, Mrs. S. A. Bourke, was found under a large sun hat working in her garden surrounded by tall spikes of Canterbury bells, delphinium and foxgloves.

A scythe hung in the apple tree, black-and-gold butterflies flitted about and from somewhere there came that most contented sound of hens cackling and gossiping. Spread out in lush, green beauty from her hillside home the Lady Mayor sees Cherry Valley with the green glacier-fed Snoqualmie River winding through. A breath of mountain air comes like a drink of spring water on a hot day.

"There isn't much of a story," Mrs. Bourke explains. "We weren't elected on any 'issue,' we weren't 'cleaning up' anything or 'reforming,' we're just carrying on."

The three councilwomen, Mrs. Cora L. M. Roney, Mrs. J. I. Miller and Mrs. R. H. Stapleton, all corroborate her story. All four women are mothers.

When the spring election drew near, some man in the town said, "Let's put women in for change." And the voters did. It was as though they were playing a game and someone had said, "It's the girls' turn to play."

The men of the town have no problem that the women do not share—the price of milk, for instance. The fat Jerseys in the valley, who know no economics, have kept the Duvall bank from closing its doors, but the price of milk could be better. If the town only had a creamery or a cannery for their abundance of fruit! Perhaps the women will win some small pay roll for Duvall; the men wouldn't be surprised if they did.

Chicago Tunnel Gets New Lease; To Sell Its Air

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—The tunnel under all of down-town Chicago got a new lease from the city council yesterday to run 30 years.

It handles merchandise, coal, cinders and excavated materials. If a big building is going up, such as the new post office, the earth dug up to make way for the foundations is loaded into the tunnel's cars, hauled out to the Chicago River, put on barges, towed out into the lake and dumped. Skyscrapers have a lot of cinders to get rid of. The tunnel company reports it carries most of them away. It delivers coal to some of the big buildings.

The tunnel also sells its air. The temperature 40 feet below Chicago on a warm summer day is 45 to 50 degrees and so it stays the year around, report the tunnel officials. Air that cool is too good to be kept down. So some of the restaurants and theaters buy it and hoist it up for their patrons. By putting down a shaft six feet square and hitching on a suction fan they can distribute a nice subterranean draft to the sunny city. In the winter the system still works. It costs less to heat up air at 45 degrees than to warm up the outdoor air taken in at zero.

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THINGS PRESENT

Big Ben is soon to have a rival. Notes From London.

You will observe that Tuesday's Women's Enterprises and Activities page and Wednesday's Fashions and Dressmaking page have been merged, retaining, to coin a phrase, the better features of each.

All budding writers should read "Mrs. Rinehart Wrote Furiously" on the Home Forum.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will have something to say on "Money and Drink" in his Prohibition Facts.

Perhaps you have heard it said that Australia has no native cats. Well, see All Nature Thursday (next-to-the-last page).

Tomorrow brings the Young Folks' page, and the weekly feature "Scouting the World Around."

REICH TAKES DICTATORSHIP OVER PRUSSIA

Martial Law Imposed on Berlin and Brandenburg by von Hindenburg

MOVE NECESSITATED BY SERIOUS UNREST

Communists Blamed for Conditions Leading to Drastic Measures

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 20—With a stroke of President von Hindenburg's pen and a few brisk commands to the Reichswehr, the Government today established a dictatorship in Prussia.

The action sweeps aside the parliamentary régime, making the Reich Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, also the Reich commissioner for Prussia. Thus Germany's largest state, constituting two-thirds of the Reich, is under complete sway of the extraparliamentary Reich Cabinet of militarists and Nationalists.

The Chancellor's first action was to declare martial law for the province of Brandenburg, which includes Berlin.

The steps taken follow the complicated domestic political developments in which the rising tide of Fascism and Nationalism play an important part. It is also a direct outgrowth of the unrest which followed the Government's action in removing the ban on Herr Adolf Hitler's Brown Shirt army and other political military organizations and restoring their right to parade in uniform.

Failure to Keep Order

Referring to recent riots and the numerous casualties among Communists and Fascists, the Government's official explanation of the decree declares unrest must be halted. And it adds that the Prussian Government has not intervened with sufficient energy to preserve order.

But perhaps the most significant is the Government's declaration that Communists are responsible for the condition—indicating that the Cabinet is acceding to the Fascists' demand for "protection" against "Red attacks." Both Fascist and Communists have been charging each other with provocations.

Although appointment of a Reich commissioner was expected in informed cricles, it came with a suddenness bespeaking complete governmental preparation.

Shortly before noon Chancellor von Papen summoned Herr Heinrich Hirtieser, acting Premier of Prussia, and Herr Karl Severing, holdover Prussian Minister of the Interior, and informed them that President von Hindenburg had issued the emergency decree.

Soldiers Occupy Ministry

Herr Severing refused to resign and almost immediately a few Government soldiers occupied the Prussian Ministry of State. Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt, commanding the Reichswehr units in Berlin, immediately took over the administration of Berlin and Brandenburg. He removed the president of the Berlin police and the police commander, appointing new men in their places. This is believed to be the first of numerous changes in the police personnel in Prussia.

Dr. Franz Bracht of the Center Party, Burgomaster of the Rhineland city of Essen, has been named Prussian Minister of the Interior. Under Chancellor von Papen he actually will take over the direction of Prussia outside of the martial-law area of Berlin, which is in the hands of General Rundstedt.

Prussian officials, however, indicate that vigorous protests will be raised against the Reich's action.

Following official dismissal of Herr Severing and Herr Otto Braun—the Social Democratic combination which directed Prussian affairs for nearly 10 critical years—Chancellor von Papen asked other members of the Prussian cabinet if they would continue in office under his commissionership.

Their reply was to meet in the Ministry of the Interior and unanimously refuse to recognize the decree as in their opinion it was against the Constitution. This is expected to be followed by Chancellor von Papen's dismissal of the entire Prussian Cabinet, for which act he can call on the Reichswehr if necessary.

Constitutional Issue Raised

A grave constitutional question has been raised by President von Hindenburg's decree, which was issued under Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution. The Prussian Government contends that the Reich has far exceeded its authority and threatens to take the matter to the Federal Court, where its protests will be joined by Bavaria, and probably by other southern states which vigorously oppose the Reich's interference in state affairs, despite the official government declaration that its action "does not touch the sovereignty" of Prussia.

LUMMUS IS NAMED FOR SUPREME BENCH

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today promoted Judge Henry T. Lummus of Lynn from the Superior Court to the Supreme Judicial Court. He is appointed to succeed the late Justice George A. Sanderson of Littleton.

This appointment is in place of that of Dr. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard law school, who declined the nomination. The appointment will be held up probably a week for confirmation by the Executive Council.

OUTSIDE INQUIRY IN THIRD DEGREE CASE ADVOCATED

Nassau County Petitioners Urge Gov. Roosevelt to Supersede Edwards

Special from Monitor Bureau

MINEOLA, L. I., July 20—A petition, signed by more than 250 persons in Nassau County, requesting Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to appoint someone to take charge of the inquiry into the alleged fatal beating of Hyman Stark while under arrest on the charge of having entered a woman's home and beaten her, is being circulated here today. The petition requests the Governor to supersede Mr. Elvin N. Edwards, district attorney of Nassau County, in conducting the inquiry.

Meanwhile, Mr. Edwards reiterated his determination to call a special session of the Nassau County grand jury immediately should Justice Meier Steinbrink of the New York State Supreme Court, presiding at the John Doe inquiry, find that a crime has been committed. Justice Steinbrink said he would hand down his decision tomorrow.

"The men who killed Stark are no less murderers because they are officers," Mr. Edwards said. "I should say there was sufficient evidence to find that there was some degree of homicide, although it is not a case of felony murder."

Mr. Edwards is a Republican leader of Nassau County, and in some circles it was reported that the question of politics was being injected into the case. Assemblyman Edwin W. Wallace, the other Republican leader of the county, defended Mr. Edwards warmly and said he saw no reason for superseding him in the investigation of the allegations of police lawlessness.

"I can't find any fault with the way our own officials are handling the inquiry," he said. "They have not shown partiality to anybody."

Mr. Edwards took cognizance of the situation by denying that the Attorney-General would take any part in the investigation. A deputy attorney-general and a representative of the office of the State Commissioner of Correction were at the hearing on Monday, he said.

Mr. Samuel Leibowitz, who will direct counsel forces for the Stark family, said he would ask the Criminal Bar Association of Brooklyn to make an investigation of the case. Mrs. Fannie Trope, Stark's sister, filed an application in Surrogate's Court, Manhattan, yesterday, for letters of administration on her brother's estate, preliminary to filing papers in a suit for $100,000 against Nassau County.

Simultaneously, the New York County Criminal Courts Bar Association made public a report of an investigation of third degree methods which asserted that reports of attacks on prisoners by the police were exaggerated and instances of such abuse were few. The report was made by Mr. Robert Daru, formerly deputy assistant district attorney, for a committee of the association appointed last March to study the situation.

While the deduction should not be made that the third degree does not exist in New York City, the report said, "the inference is warranted that, even if it be assumed that third degree methods are employed in New York City, they are not resorted to as generally or as frequently as popular belief has it."

Coöperatives Open Durham Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 20—Sponsored by 12 states, including all of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, the American Institute of Coöperation opened here yesterday, for the annual course of four weeks of study and conferences.

The organization was founded by coöperative marketing organizations in this country and Canada, combining for mutual advancement. Its avowed purposes are to bring about harmony and unity of organizations to find means of training and developing leaders in coöperative marketing; to focus the coöperative movement on community and national development, to find a medium of assisting institutions in developing curriculums for coöperative research; and to amass data for common use by the organization.

Five courses of study will be given as follows: "Methods of Teaching Coöperative Marketing," by Mr. C. B. Gentry, dean of the Connecticut Agricultural College; "Principles of Agricultural Coöperation," by Mr. Alexander E. Canoe, of the department of economics of the Massachusetts State College; "Coöperative Business Management," by Mr. Fred Fourse Lininger, professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State College; "Coöperative Price Policies," by Mr. John Donald Black, chief economist of the Federal Farm Board and professor of economics at Harvard University.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Open air concert by members of People's Symphony Orchestra, with chorus and soloists, direction of Mr. Will Dodge, Dean Road Playground, Brookline, 8:30. Program as follows:

La Forza del Destino.....Verdi
Waltz, "Artists Life".....Strauss
Soprano Solo, "Ritorna Vincitor" from "Aida".....Verdi
Frances Foskette
Ballet music from "Aida".....Verdi
Les Preludes.....Liszt
Intermission
Selections from the "Show Boat".....Kern
En Saurdine.....Tellam
Excerpts from "La Giaconda".....Ponchielli

Annual outing, Watertown Chamber of Commerce, Stow Golf Course, afternoon and evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Eastern States Farmers Exchange: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Medieval Moderns," 3; museum games, exhibits and other activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 4, Sundays 1:30 to 4.

Sale for Farm and Garden Shop, benefit needy New England farm women, home of Mrs. Guy Cunningham, Gloucester, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. Robert Treat Paine II; Modern American Prints; British Etchings, 1650-1850; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; Aquatints by Goya.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square — Forty-three etched scenes of Boston and environs, by Sears Gallagher. Through July 31.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin".....Tchaikovsky
Andante Cantabile from String Quartet, opus 11.....Tchaikovsky
"March of the Little Lead Soldiers".....Pierne
Overture to "Oberon".....Weber

INTERVAL

Waltz, "España".....Waldteufel
Introduction and Song to the Evening Star from "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
(Solo Trombone, Jacob Raichman)
Selection, "The Band Wagon".....Schwartz
Russian Dance, "Trepak".....Tchaikovsky

Cut in Government Costs to Be Sought

Study of public finances and aggressive efforts to reduce the costs of federal, state and municipal government, are to constitute a major activity of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the next year, it was stated today. The program adopted is to be marked by enlarged and more intensive efforts to bring about lower costs by opposing new expenditures and increased rates of existing taxes.

Committees will be formed covering each phase of the situation to prevent any important subject being overlooked and to enlist the most capable men of the business community in the movement.

Stressing the object of the chamber "to promote the commerce, industry and public interests of Boston and of New England," officials of the chamber said that in order to obtain for the Boston Metropolitan District full benefit from the revival of business, the chamber will concentrate on development of industry during the coming year.

Such activities as obtaining additional new industries; developing new outlets for additional lines of merchandise; relief of unemployment; opposition to new hardships in various lines of business; liberalization of anti-trust laws; and organization of importers' service to meet the probable increase in imports of foreign merchandise, are all specifically listed on the program.

DANVERS TAX DROPS; SWAMPSCOTT'S UP

A drop of $4 in Danvers and an increase of 90 cents in Swampscott were shown in the 1932 tax rates reported to Mr. Henry Long, Massachusetts Tax Commissioner, yesterday. The former town's board of assessors announce a new rate of $34.80, compared with the $38.80 assessment last year. Danvers town officials say that credit for the reduction goes to the board of finance and the new limited town government, inaugurated a few months ago. One of the first acts of the latter group was to cut department costs 10 per cent or more in every case.

Swampscott's new rate will be $26.40. The 90-cent increase, according to the board of assessors, is necessary because of a "decrease in income estimates." Valuations for 1932 totaled $23,819,561, an increase of more than $127,000 over the 1931 figure.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

Lithographs by Mr. I. Iver Rose may be seen at the Fine Arts Theater. The artist is exhibiting for the first time in Boston. He maintains his is 100 per cent American art.

Mr. Rose sees the dramatic, the fantastic, the lurid and pathetic in everyday life. His observation extends to people in all classes and in various forms of activity. Wittily and pointedly he marks the foibles of man.

Lithography proves to be a sympathetic medium for this partly pictorial, part narrative art. The silvery gray surfaces are treated in a conventionalized way leaning somewhat upon cubistic design. The method demands careful planning and dispatchful performance. Mr. Rose commands it very well.

It is interesting to reflect upon the 100 per cent Americanism which artists proclaim these days. The boast has been the fashion for only a year or two, in which time the attitude has changed toward natives and people have turned deliberately to encourage them as artists. It is interesting further to note that many of the artists who dwelt most of the time abroad have come home to do their painting. Whether this has any national significance, so far as the content of their works is concerned, remains to be seen.

Boston Museum

There is an exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of printed reproductions of masterpieces of Far Eastern art. The originals are in China and Japan, and this is probably the best manner in which the things can be studied at this distance. There are reproductions of scrolls, screens, kakemonos, porcelains, and photographs of sculptures.

There are included also some remarkable handmade copies of sacred texts (Sutras). The complete copy of the texts took five years to make. It is said that even connoisseurs are deceived as to which is the copy and which the original.

These reproductions are from the collection of Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Jr. D. A.

Ely Is Reported To Seek Reëlection

Leaders of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts are encouraged by recent conversations and conferences, which, they say, have resulted in an increased amount of harmony among candidates and all members of the party.

Prominent supporters of Gov. Joseph B. Ely infer that he will seek another term as Governor of Massachusetts. Although no official announcement has been made, it is expected that the Governor will formally make known his candidacy in a few days. Mayor James M. Curley has already come out for the Governor and other workers are ready to support him for another term.

Yesterday afternoon, Governar Ely received Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge. Mr. Maynard was in conference with United States Senator David I. Walsh today at Clinton, Mass.

NO TRADE SLUMP IN 'PENNY' CANDY

Hoarding that has been charged to adults in the United States does not apply to the children of the country, who spent more than $50,000,000 last year for "penny" candy. Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, has figures from the foodstuffs division of the Department of Commerce showing that American confectionery manufacturers sold about 195,000,000 pounds of this type of candy at a price exceeding $26,000,000 last year.

Retail selling price of these sweets, it is pointed out, was probably double the figure at which the producer sold them. The statistics show that the sale of penny goods has remained remarkably stable from year to year, though quality confectionery has sold in curtailed volume since economic conditions have been unsettled, it is stated.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight excepting possible local thunder showers in west portion Thursday afternoon; not much change in temperature.

Vermont and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy possibly with local thundershowers Thursday afternoon; not much change in temperture.

New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west or northwest winds becoming gentle variable over south portion Thursday and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	82	Montreal	66	98
Bismarck	68	98	Nantucket	72	76
Boston	70	82	New Orleans	82	90
Buffalo	68	74	New York	74	88
Calgary	..	..	Norfolk, Va.	78	88
Charleston	82	88	North Platte	74	100
Chicago	78	96	Philadelphia	74	92
Cincinnati	78	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	104
Denver	64	88	Pittsburgh	78	92
Eastport, Me.	62	66	Portland, Me.	70	78
Hatteras	82	88	Raleigh	80	96
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. July19	76	80	St. Louis	82	96
		..	St. Paul	82	96
Helena, Mont.	56	72	Salt Lake City	56	84
Huron, S. D.	82	104	San Francisco	58	70
Jacksonville	80	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	88
Kansas City	86	96	Seattle	58	66
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	90
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	74	94
Memphis	78	92	Wichita, Kan.	76	96
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Williston, N.D.	64	74

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 20.
B—Maximum July 19.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday 2:00 p. m.; Thursday 2:14 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.1 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

BONUS VETERANS CAUSE FLURRY AT WHITE HOUSE

Police Close Gates and Call Reserves — One Arrest Is Made

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—Nearly 150 veterans of the "radical wing" of the Bonus Army gathered this morning at 14th Street, near the Agricultural Department, and moved toward the White House. Met en route at 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue by the police, their forces were dispersed and their leader, John Pace, arrested.

Meanwhile in groups of twos and threes other radicals congregated in Lafayette Park across from the White House waiting the arrival of the forces en route. Shortly after 10 o'clock the gates to the White House entrances were closed and an extra cordon of police thrown about the grounds.

As radical groups continued to gather across Pennsylvania Avenue, orders from police headquarters directed that they be moved out of the vicinity. Little trouble resulted, the men withdrawing quietly to form along Fifteenth Street near the Riggs National Bank. Sections of Washington near the White House, State, War and Navy Building, and the Treasury Building are heavily guarded by police.

The White House yesterday had its share of excitement when a group of some 40 veterans marching from one billet in the city to another stirred the police around the Executive Mansion into closing the gates at the driveway entrances and calling out a reserve of 100 men.

President Hoover had left his desk in the Executive offices and gone to the White House. It was reported that he was unaware of the disturbance. Meanwhile, a crowd gathered in Lafayette Park, directly across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House and "waited for action." The former soldiers disappeared, the gates swung open, business resumed at the Executive offices, and the crowd went its way.

Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, retired, arrived in town last night, proceeded to Camp Marks on Anacostia flats, and gave the veterans of the Bonus Army a "pep talk." Complimenting the men upon their behavior while in Washington and advising them that they had as much right to lobby here as anyone else, he urged them to keep their leaders here to look after their interests, and when they get home to go to the polls in November and defeat those who are against them.

A check-up at police headquarters yesterday showed that 600 veterans, during the last 24 hours, had applied at the Veterans' Administration for transportation and food subsistence and money home. Nearly 3400 men are reported to have left the city to date.

In response to the statement that many veterans, accepting transportation and food allowance, were dropping off the train at the first opportunity and returning to Washington, also that the former soldiers were abusing the privileges granted them for obtaining gas and oil for transportation by auto, when the veteran owned one, Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of Veterans' Affairs, declared yesterday that "little actual abuses had been shown to exist."

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I feel that very few veterans who served their country in time of war and received an honorable discharge would stoop to a subterfuge of that sort even in their present circumstances."

He explained that every reasonable means of checking the veteran's identity and credentials is made by the Veterans' Administration when he makes his application. The police department has been called upon and is coöperating with the Veterans' Administration in taking precaution to secure assurance that there is a bona fide intention on the part of the applicant to go home.

Once the veteran's application for any form of transportation is made, it is filed in his adjusted compensation file, where it would speak for itself if the veteran returned after an interval to the Veterans' Administration and attempted to secure transportation a second time.

"Under any circumstances," General Hines said, "it must be remembered that the veteran himself is charged with the cost, since all allowances are deducted without interest from the face value of his compensation certificate."

Grandi Resigns Italian Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

his resignation several times but Signor Mussolini had always refused to accept it.

As Foreign Minister of Fascist Italy, Signor Grandi had consistently and successfully pursued a conciliatory policy which was much appreciated abroad, but which, unfortunately, was not always as warmly supported by other Fascist ministers and members of the Grand Council, who wished to see him adopt a firmer and more intransigeant attitude on many European problems.

Lausanne Not Quite Satisfactory

It appears, moreover, that the results of the Lausanne Conference and more especially, the closer coöperation established there between France and England, have not satisfied, entirely, Italian public opinion which considered that Italian interests have been somewhat disregarded or, at least, not taken into proper consideration.

In any case, it is anticipated that Signor Grandi's retirement from the foreign office will not be followed by any substantial change in Italy's foreign policy, since Signor Grandi was but the spokesman of Signor Mussolini. Nothing is known of Signor Grandi's future, but it is thought possible here that he may be appointed Ambassador to Great Britain or to the United States.

One disadvantage of Signor Mussolini again becoming Foreign Minister is that Italy will no longer be represented at international meetings and conferences by its Foreign Minister as during the past three years.

Signor Suvich, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, who in all probability will be Signor Mussolini's delegate in international gatherings, is, however, well trained in the art of diplomacy, having attended many meetings of the League of Nations.

ROADSIDE STANDS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 20—Mr. Charles D. Howard, state chemist, who supervises roadside stands, tourist camps, hotels and inns, reports that of 616 inspections, 456 were of places eligible under state regulations to have the official "accredited" sign displayed, and 208 proprietors received the certificate necessary before the installation of one of the signs.

POTATO CROPS ENCOURAGING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 20—Prospect for one of the most prosperous potato crops in years is giving considerable encouragement to farmers on Long Island, who expect this year's crop to exceed that of last year by at least $2,500,000.

PUBLIC INTEREST DECISIONS MADE BY POWER BOARD

Two Findings Against the Power Companies Are Speculation Topics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—The Federal Power Commission, denounced by Progressives since its establishment as a conservative "tool of the power interests," has decided in favor of the public interest, as opposed to the power interest in two recent cases.

The first of these was its decision in the case of the Mitchell Dam project of the Alabama Power Company, made public on July 14, and the second was a declaration, made on July 18, that legislation to bring power utility holding companies under public control "is absolutely essential in the public interest."

In the Mitchell Dam case the Alabama Power Company contended that the actual cost was $10,646,056. Since future recapture of water-power facilities by the Government is to be based on actual costs as allowed by the power commission it is to the interest of the power companies to register as large costs as possible. The commission disallowed $3,651,260 of the cost claimed in this single case, thereby reducing by that much the future cost to the Government if it decides to recapture the project.

The declaration against holding companies was contained in a preliminary statement on a report of the commission's investigations during the past year into the problem of controlling holding companies.

The Alabama power decision obviously represents a $3,500,000 victory for public interests as opposed to private interest. The recommendation for bringing holding companies under control is directly in line with what the progressive elements in both House and Senate have been demanding for years.

This apparently radical shift in the commissions' point of view has given rise to general speculation as to the causes. Members of the commission themselves hold that their actions have in the past been misunderstood and that an unfriendly press has made it appear that they were more friendly to the power interests than was actually the case.

Such an argument, however, carries little weight with men who have followed the decision of the commission since its establishment in 1920. They hold that the two events of the last week could not conceivably have occurred a year ago and that they mark one of the most radical reversals of attitude which has occurred in any federal commission.

Another, and said to be most likely, explanation is the constant pounding of the Senate against everything resembling power trust influence. Its attempt to reverse confirmation of Mr. George Otis Smith as chairman and its present refusal to confirm the reappointment of Mr. Marcel Garsaud have been directed against the alleged "power trust" leanings of these two members of the commission.

It is also suggested that the possibility that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt may be the next President of the United States has induced some members of the board to shape their thinking more in line with the anti-power trust proclivities of the Governor.

Chile Bars Minors From Race Tracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—The Chilean Government has passed a law that prohibits the entrance of minors to race meetings and police will challenge the admission of any suspected minor at the gates of hippodromes.

The official task is made comparatively easy, it is pointed out, by the national registration system, which demands that every person over the age of 16 shall have an identification card with a photograph of the holder and details regarding family and birth.

The new law prescribes that any racegoer of doubtful age must produce his card. Failure to do so will render him liable to expulsion from the precincts of the race track.

DALE OF VERMONT SEEKS RE-ELECTION

ISLAND POND, Vt., July 20 (AP)—Senator Porter H. Dale (R.) of Vermont, will be a candidate for re-election next fall, his son, Timothy Dale, said today. Mr. Fred C. Martin of Bennington was chosen yesterday as the Democratic candidate by a convention of Vermont Democratic leaders.

To date, no opposition has been announced to the candidacies of either Dale or Martin. Their candidacies will be brought before their respective parties for confirmation in the primaries in September.

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OTTAWA HOLDS VITAL INTEREST OF ALL BRITISH

Empire Seeks Freer Way to Trade and Room for Racial Expansion

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The British Government has completed extensive preparations to make the imperial conference at Ottawa an important step toward further uniting the Commonwealth; economically, as well as politically.

Negotiations have been in progress with all the Dominions, and the ground has been cleared for mutual agreement affecting alike raw produce and manufactures.

The main goal aimed at is the development of a unified market for the interchange of goods upon the basis of the nearest approach possible to free trade. At the same time it is hoped to render feasible the expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race and open up now empty spaces which, when trade recovers, may provide homes for some of the 2,000,000 British people unable to support themselves in their own land.

The first move toward these ideals is to be the establishment of arrangements whereby Britain will exchange special facilities in its own market for corresponding preferential treatment in such allied countries as Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India. A subsidiary aim is to facilitate inter-empire transactions by stabilizing the currencies of all British countries in relation to one another, if possible upon such renewed basis as to raise prices and lessen the burden of debt.

Industry Vitally Interested

It is recognized in Whitehall that no one conference, however carefully prepared in advance, can hope to dispose outright of so vast and complicated a program. The setting up of permanent bodies to develop whatever partial agreements can be reached at Ottawa is therefore an essential feature of the British scheme.

All the main British industries, including those of iron and steel, engineering, ship-building, coal-mining, textiles and electricity are to be represented at the conference. These enterprises hope to increase their business. British agriculture will hold a watching brief since it competes directly with the overseas farmer in supplying wheat, meat, wool and dairy produce to the home industrialist.

The ideals of the British Government in regard to the conference have become much broadened as the preparatory investigations have proceeded. At first, there was a not inconsiderable body of British opinion which favored the idea of building up a high tariff wall round the Empire to exclude outside produce and manufacturers. Little by little the short-sighted nature of anything of the kind has become recognized.

To Offset Trade Barriers

Mr. James H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State, speaking for the Government in the House of Commons on June 16 emphasized that the securing of freer trade and more trade within the British Commonwealth is to prepare the way for a similar state of things throughout the world. Tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions and every other barrier to trade are thus recognized as evils to be reduced and not extended by the Ottawa negotiations.

This is because Britain is compelled by economic necessity to try to maintain and increase the volume of the manufactured goods it sells in markets outside the Empire. It is recognized that sales are dependent upon buying and that Canadian wheat and Australian wool are in a precisely similar position. In no case could the British Empire market alone absorb what has to be disposed of.

Trustification of Empire industry, and agreements to allot particular markets to specified groups of producers in individual industries is therefore to be attempted. This, it is explained, cannot be done in the first instance without some form of tariff protection. The object in the end, however, is to be to lower rather than to raise trade barriers.

British hopes run high as to possible achievements on these lines.

Senator Advocates National Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

they would achieve it by freeing industry and business from the restrictions of the anti-trust laws and permit formation of trade groups and associations with power to limit and prorate production within their particular trade or industry.

As I understand these plans, their immediate aim is to make it possible for industry to regulate its output so that it can limit its production to the demands of the markets.

They may have merit as emergency measures, but as a permanent policy I regard them as absolutely fallacious in that they fail to provide adequate protection to the consuming public and in that they approach the problem from the point of view of overproduction as the only cause of our present chaotic economic condition.

My own plan is to establish a national economic council as a branch of the Federal Government. It would be divorced from any particular group trade or sectional interest, would have as its objective the best interest of the nation as a whole and would, through its prestige and through the information it would collect, be in a position to safeguard the country against any recurrence of the conditions which led up to the crash of October, 1929.

How Council Would Work

Under its terms the task of the economic council would be to keep itself informed about economic and business conditions and to give careful consideration to the problems affecting the economic life of the country.

It would endeavor also to formulate proposals looking to the solution of such problems. If, on the basis of its conclusions, it felt that congressional action was necessary, it would make recommendations for necessary legislation.

From time to time, as it deemed advisable, it would submit reports dealing with specific economic problems to the President and make such recommendations to him as it saw fit. Finally, it would keep industry informed of its activities and its findings and submit its conclusions and recommendations to all interested groups in our economic life.

Fail to Strike Balance

As I have just stated, the United States Chamber of Commerce and Swope plans for adjusting supply to demand are an altogether wrong approach to a permanent solution of the situation. We must attack the problem from the point of view of increasing purchasing power.

In my view, the trouble thus far has been that we have not increased the purchasing power of the people so rapidly as we have increased the capacity to produce.

Thus we have a vicious circle in which production is limited by purchasing power and purchasing power is limited by production. We bring supply and demand together on a level that leaves a large fraction of our producing power idle. We need to break this vicious circle so that the great body of consumers will be able to buy the products we can produce. In this way we can bring supply and demand together at a point that approaches the full use of our power to turn out goods.

We have created a great industrial mechanism. It must be run so that its benefit will be more generously and widely distributed. My conception of a planned economy is one which will assure an ever-increasing standard of living and an ever-increasing purchasing power for all the people.

Harvard Professor Defines Obstacles

(Continued from Page 1)

nate to the ministry and was granted no powers for the independent consideration of legislative projects. Its function is purely advisory. In contrast with the German council of 326 it has but 47 members. Its actual influence has been negligible.

The Economic Advisory Council of Great Britain is an appointed body of experts and of government officials. It functions in a consultative rather than representative capacity. It gathers information, prepares reports, consults experts on particular problems and works in close contact with the governmental departments. It depends upon its chairman, the Prime Minister, for instructions and it presents its findings confidentially to the cabinet.

Not Much Use in Europe

In brief, European experience with agencies for recruiting the economic expertise of the nation to the solution of public problems runs the gamut from the dictatorial planning of Soviet Russia to the little committee of expert assistants to the Prime Minister in Great Britain.

Under a democratic régime, and within the capitalistic system, these councils in actual practice have amounted to little more than research agencies. Their record does not provide an encouraging background for the council proposed in the United States.

In its general form, however, the advisory body suggested for this country seems to avoid the obvious weaknesses of those in Europe. The discord inherent in a purely representative body is reckoned with; the desirability of winning public support is recognized; the need of keeping in close contact with industry and labor is provided for, while the necessity of detached and expert leadership is not forgotten.

Nevertheless, grave difficulties are anticipated by those who have thought of the council in actual operation. These criticisms have come in large part from men having experience in the management of large-scale industrial enterprises. They question whether any group of men can be found competent to meet the task of direction imposed upon them.

Success in one industry does not mean the ability to cope with the problems of many. Interpreting great masses of complex data and plotting plans for industry to follow in the future is no small labor.

Granting that the right men can be found, that the requisite information can be collected and unanimous report made—which is doubtful—still the problem remains of winning the confidence of industrialists, politicians and of the general public.

Experts Lose Ground

The business man may well question the foresight of any group of experts after recent experiences. With the inevitable uncertainties involved in any system of industrial planning, particularly where the basis of concerted action is largely voluntary, public men may well hesitate to place official sanction upon an economic council.

The council, of course, can hope to function only as an advisory agency. Conditions being as they are in this country there is no possibility of providing this council with legal sanctions for carrying its suggestions into operation. Congress may base some regulative legislation upon the council's recommendations, but the constitutional limitations upon congressional control of industry must not be overlooked.

The pleasant relationship of voluntary coöperation has decided limitations which appear as soon as vital interests are touched. Certainly the effectiveness of moral suasion in the curbing of production is dubious. The experience of the Federal Farm Board in attempting to get the farmers to reduce their acreage in the face of recognized overproduction is a case in point. And the successful business man is not to be turned from his course by the word of any council, however expert, unless he deems it to his advantage.

There is definite need for finding our bearings in the sea of social and economic problems that confront the state. An advisory council could make specific recommendation, report upon general trends, issue warnings, and focus the most expert knowledge available upon questions demanding solution. At most, however, the council can do no more than provide an intelligent basis for action. There are innumerable fact-finding agencies in the country both private and governmental. The addition of one more is not likely to work much change.

Drier Now Than in Days of Noah

By Ewing Galloway - The Christian Science Monitor

NEAR MOUNT ARARAT WHERE ARK WAS BEACHED
Armenian Shepherd With His Family Tending Flocks on Typical Caucasian Farmstead.

'Mother Arax' Smiles At Last in Armenia

(Continued from Page 1)

a woman engineer. When the land is ready for cultivation, Armenian refugees from Greece and Syria will be invited to settle there.

On the other side of the river we saw the Turkish cavalry guarding their side of the boundary.

We had fish from the river for lunch. I dipped my hands in the waters of the Arax. It is now stripped of its romance and poetry. It is no more the old demure "Mother Arax." It is put into modern practical use. It will wind its way through the heart of the desert to refresh the burning face of the Armenian land.

Comrade A—— told how, on the day of the opening of the "Shir Canal," an old, wrinkled peasant, who had labored hard for years on the dry, unyielding land, sat on the edge of the ditch through which the water was to flow. When the water was finally released amid cheers, they called to him: "Uncle, pick your feet up, the water is coming, your feet are wet." He said: "Let them be wet. I have waited for that all my life."

Irrigation, hydroelectricity and education are the new powers before which the young sons and daughters of the ancient Armenians bow. The cabman, the shoeshiner, will ask you: "Have you been to the new Hydroshen (hydroelectric station) yet?"

Miniature Soviet Republics

I had thought of going to the Soviet Republic of Armenia because, though the child of Armenian parents, I had never stepped on the soil of the land known as Armenia, and because I wanted to learn about the fate of small nations under Soviet rule. The Soviet policy of complete cultural autonomy for the various peoples within the Soviet Union has brought about many changes.

Like everything else in the Soviet Union, there is a formula for the solution of the problem of the small republics. Stalin is the chief authority and spokesman on this nationality question.

Under his famous nationality plan, initiated in 1930, each nationality group has become a miniature Soviet republic having the broadest possible system of cultural freedom for the minorities within its own national confines.

The Turks and Kurds in the Armenian republic are learning Turkish and Kurdish in special schools manned by Turkish and Kurdish teachers. The Armenian children in Tiflis can go to Armenian schools and the Russians go to Russian schools in Azerbaijan. Stalin's formula seems to have proved to be the knife that has cut the Gordian knot. Before this simple formula for racial relationships within the Union, mountains of long national antagonisms are melting away.

"Race-Baiting" Stopped

Racial hostilities between adjacent territories have been effectively stopped. "Race-baiting" in the Caucasus has ceased to be a sport.

On the train from Moscow to Baku, I saw that a young Tartar Communist in the next compartment wanted to talk with me. I wanted to talk with him, but I shrank from the idea of speaking in Turkish—the language which I had been compelled to learn in my childhood and at the same time had been taught to hate. However, Turkish was our only medium of speech. He seemed surprised at my hesitation. I murmured something about Tartar-Armenian hostilities.

"Oh! the massacres," he laughed, "they have been long forgotten."

A Homogeneous Republic

Armenia in fact is the most homogeneous of the Transcaucasian republics, with 90 per cent of its population made up of Armenians and 10 per cent of Turks, Kurds and other races.

Schools, courts, industry and government in the republic are all manned by Armenians and the business is carried on in the Armenian language. The army, the post office, the currency are all-Union enterprises. The republics have their own divisions of the Red Army, but each republican boundary is guarded by all-Union soldiers. The soldiers on the Armenian-Turkish frontier are Russians.

One of the most stirring sights I witnessed in Armenia was the early morning march through the streets of Erivan of young men who were being called for their two years' service. My childhood memories took me back to Turkey, when in 1912 and afterward in the great war, Armenian youth were called to serve in the Turkish army—how family jewels were sold to pay the ransom tax for military exemption, and how scores of young men who could not buy off exemption languished in attics and cellars to escape service in the "enemy army." Here the eagerness to serve is so great that as part of the campaign against illiteracy Soviet officials ruled that those who were not proficient in reading and writing could not be drafted. Service in the army gives the young men two years' good time. They come back fitted to some specific vocation after their training. They are usually helped to get some leading position on the village soviet.

A Vacation Atmosphere

For the present, this state of affairs has given to the republics of the Caucasus a gayety, a vacation air, a relief atmosphere which is entirely lacking in the north—especially in Leningrad and Moscow. One explanation is that food is decidedly more plentiful and more accessible in the south. I believe, however, that the real reason lies in the fact that while the cities of the north are recovering from the fall of their standard of living, the loss of their carefree bourgeois and aristocratic security, the passing of their very individualistic cultural freedom—these southern republics are coming upward from lower to a higher standard of living. The Caucasus had "nothing to lose but its chains." It is this complete autonomy in cultural self-determination, I believe, coupled with new economic opportunities which gives old Transcaucasia a double gain through the revolution. The happiness and contentment it has brought can be seen on the face of the man on the street.

LITHUANIAN PIGS POPULAR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Remarkable success has attended efforts made by the Lithuanian Government to encourage pig raising in that country by means of premia. Exports of Lithuanian bacon to the London market last year increased by 400 per cent. The total of all kinds of preserved meat and bacon sent out of Lithuania also grew from 3650 tons in 1930 to 18,200 in 1931.

Policies of United States On Spanish Colonies Outlined

Dr. Manning Tells Hispanic-American Affairs Conference of Sympathy in Early Attempts of Provinces to Gain Their Freedom

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—The present United States policy of recognizing only such Latin-American "revolutionary governments" as come into existence through the will of the people and are self-supporting was apparently maintained toward the revolting Spanish colonies of the New World during the early part of the nineteenth century.

That the revolts gradually depriving Spain of its western possessions were looked upon favorably by this Government was brought out yesterday by Dr. William R. Manning, American University, Washington, in a lecture before the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs at the George Washington University here.

As early as 1811, James Monroe, then United States Secretary of State, in a letter to John Quincy Adams, Minister to Russia, wrote to the effect that the American Government "looked with favorable eye" upon the uprisings in South America, since the conduct of the South American provinces was considered "legitimate."

However, before the United States was prepared to extend recognition to the newly formed republics' representatives, or agents, were dispatched into the South to make a thorough study of situations, and, incidentally, explain to the peoples the mutual advantages gained through commerce.

During this same year a special committee appointed by the Congress of the United States "expressed sympathy toward the freedom of the colonies." And while Spain made a strenuous struggle to prevent eventual recognition of those colonies, in the end it failed.

Dr. Manning pointed out that during the period from 1810 to 1820, Great Britain and the United States exerted the greatest influence over the colonies. French and Spanish influence he found to have been "largely negative." For this reason perhaps it was that France appeared willing to agree with the United States that the freedom of the Spanish colonies was justifiable. Such a freedom meant a less powerful Spain.

All this time, as shown from diplomatic correspondence between the United States Secretaries of State and the American Ministers at Russia, Great Britain, France and Portugal, the American Government took particular care to keep well informed as to what was going on abroad, particularly in France.

It may be recalled, Dr. Manning continued, that in 1809 the king of Spain was Napoleon's brother, placed there by him. Presumably, because of his supposed leaning toward France, an idea arose that should Spain, his kingdom, be relieved of the western colonies, there might result a series of diplomatic difficulties between the French and the Americans. This the American Government was anxious to avoid.

Relations to Continue

On April 27, 1809, the American Minister to France, General Armstrong, was so advised, to be further advised, May 1, 1809, that the relations between France and the United States would continue as they always had.

At the same time, the American Secretary of State advised the American Minister at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Thomas Sumpter, to render to the United States Government an account of all occurrences arising in the Spanish colonies. The communication stated that in case of conflict between Spain and France the United States would remain neutral, carrying on trade with both countries.

During those years that the Spanish colonies revolted and finally gained their freedom the United States maintained representatives on the spot, Dr. Manning outlined. Theirs was the duty of studying situations first-hand. They acted in the capacity of consuls although not accredited as such, since Spain was not in favor of trade between the colonies and the States. The status of the agents, or representatives, was inconsistent with neutrality, although from the viewpoint of the United States it was quite satisfactory. Actually, the function of the representatives was to find out how far the colonies were suited for self-support. Recognition was impossible until the peoples could support some form of government.

Never, however, did the American Government fail to impress upon the new republics that the people of the United States sympathized with their aims and desired to promote peace and good will.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

American Water Works & Electric Company electric output for June totaled 113,195,750 k. w. h., compared with 139,758,047 in June, 1931, off 19 per cent. Six months' power output was 744,128,681 k. w. h., compared with 872,213,824 the first half of 1931, off 14.7 per cent.

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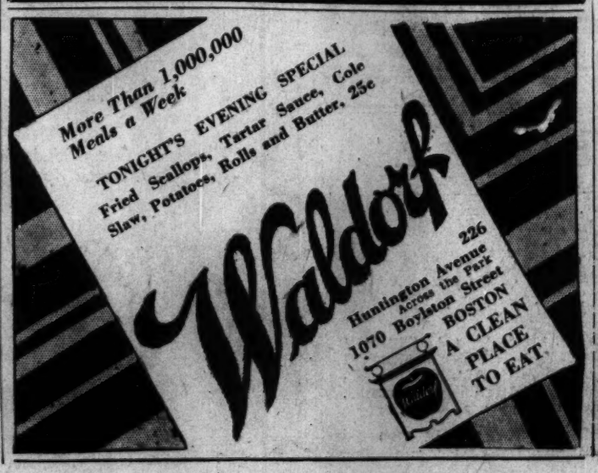
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PARTIES DIFFER WIDELY ON SUM CONGRESS SPENT

Statements Show Total Difference in Figures of $4,761,192,479

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—A Democratic version of the total amount appropriated by the last session of Congress, made public today, places that figure at $9,156,829,627.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D.) of Tennessee, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, drew up his interpretation as an answer to the so-called official version made public by Senator Wesley L. Jones (R.) of Washington, which gives a total of $4,761,192,479.

The discrepancy between the two totals is largely explained by the fact that Senator McKellar lists as appropriations the $246,000,000 moratorium extended to Europe and the $3,300,000,000 of bonds and debentures which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is now authorized to issue and which are guaranteed by the Federal Government.

The Tennessee Senator also found himself at considerable variance with the Republican version of economies effected during the session. He argued that a decrease of $1,139,853,618.94 in the appropriations for this year as compared to the previous fiscal year is entirely fictitious since there is still another session of Congress which can appropriate for this year and which will undoubtedly add to the total appropriations.

He said the one bright spot in the Jones tabulation was, "that in the various departments the Congress cut down appropriations recommended by the President and the budget bureau the enormous sum of $334,294,094.18." In addition, he agreed that economies to the value of $150,000,000 had been affected, but took the entire credit for both these reduction items to Congress.

The McKellar statement was criticized on the ground that the major items he classed as appropriations to pad out the total cannot fairly be termed appropriations.

It was pointed out that the $3,300,000,000 of bonds or debentures which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to issue cost the Government nothing at this time and will not cost anything unless the corporation loses money. Only its losses will be chargeable against the Government.

Further, that the $246,000,000 which would have been received from foreign Governments had the moratorium not been granted does not strictly represent an appropriation, since, had it been received, it would have been applied to reduction of the national debt, and since the obligation was deferred, but not wiped out. This results in a deferment in the national debt reduction. The only actual cost is represented by the interest on that sum.

Good Report Made By Savings Banks In Massachusetts

Strength of the Massachusetts savings bank system has been once again proved. Comparative figures in a general report for the 12 months ending June 30 this year, reveal that they have yielded slightly from their high position held for so many years, despite the fact that they have been through one of the most trying years in history. On June 30 last, the book value of their assets was $2,315,439,856 compared with $2,377,795,335 on the same date a year ago and $2,380,959,649 on Oct. 31, 1931.

A comparatively small reduction in deposits is shown but with widespread unemployment and apprehension at times respecting the banking situation, a reduction was expected. Demand deposits on June 30, 1932, were $2,098,100,514 against $2,159,034,629. The number of open accounts declined from 2,938,298 to 2,848,601, a loss of 89,697 in 12 months. The report shows that many savings banks were pressed to meet demand for funds, accordingly, bills payable, representing borrowings, rose from $380,000 on June 30 a year ago to $2,945,000 by Oct. 31 and on June 30 of this year to $6,757,903.

During this period, however, the report continues, the banks were steadily improving their cash positions. Cash on hand June 30 last year was $8,614,760 against $5,099,871 a year ago, while "due from banks," representing funds on deposit in other institutions, mounted from $40,834,390 on June 30, 1931, and $33,383,592 on Oct. 31, to $45,137,603 on June 30 this year. In addition, the banks had on deposit with the Central Fund, the savings bank pool which was created by the 1932 Legislature, the sum of $6,450,511.

A surprise in the report was the small reduction in real estate loans. Total loans on real estate, which comprise slightly over half of the assets of the banks, amounted to $1,240,229,247 on June 31, this year, against $1,255,484,489 on the same date a year ago, a drop of only $15,255,242. The decrease is virtually the amount of the increase in the banks' holdings of foreclosed real estate.

Skilled in Motorless Flying

Lower Picture by Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor.

JUST A GOOD BREEZE FURNISHES LIFT

Upper, Left to Right—MAJ. AUGUSTUS POST, President of American Soaring Association; J. K. (JACK) O'MEARA, Champion American Soaring Pilot, in Cockpit of Chanute; CAPT. HORACE B. WILD, Who Sponsored Construction of the Chanute for the Association. Lower—A Flight at Cape Cod Glider School.

Glider Sails 5000 Feet High In National Contest at Elmira

O'Meara's Latest Record Awaits Official Calibration of Barograph—Aerial Photography Achieved for First Time in Another Sailplane

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—A flight over the city to entertain Elmirans was turned into a probably successful assault on the national glider altitude record yesterday by Mr. Jack O'Meara of New York City who soared his sailplane for more than an hour at altitudes ranging to 5000 feet, according to his altimeter.

Confirmation of the record, which surpasses the previous mark of 3304 feet, awaits calibration of his barograph.

As the day wore on without a breeze, the camps of the entrants in the national glider contests refused to give up hope.

With the arrival of the first breeze, Mr. O'Meara took to the air from the mountain between Elmira and Big Flats and cruised back and forth over the business and residential sections, finally landing at the airport, an air-line distance of five miles from his takeoff.

Aerial photography from a glider was realized yesterday for the first time when Dr. Frank Gross of Akron, Ohio, with Mr. J. T. Funk as pilot, photographed the city from a two-seated glider as it soared over the house-tops.

The soaring contests are being conducted under the auspices of the American Soaring Association, Inc. Twenty-eight pilots, 14 large soaring planes, and 8 utility gliders have entered the contest, which is a sporting event for the promotion of motorless flight. Trophies are being awarded the winners in the various gliding events.

Mr. O'Meara's plane which made such a successful flight yesterday was entered by the National Soaring Association. The pilot holds several soaring records, and is called the champion of America's soaring pilots.

Mr. Warren E. Eaton, president of the association, is furnishing the pilots with a daily weather report of the upper air currents, which he charts by flying with a power plane to an altitude of more than 12,000 feet each morning. The Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautical Association and the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce are represented at this third annual meet.

NEW SHIP SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 (AP)—A direct steamship service between this city and Antwerp, Belgium, was started yesterday when the S. S. Wytheville sailed with passengers and a general cargo for the European port.

Summer Air Travel in Germany

★ ★ ★

Flying Lines Form Low Fare—High Speed Web—A Sahara Survey—Home-Built Planes

★ ★ ★

FASTER planes, increased service and slightly lower fares are Germany's bid for summer European air traffic. The Luft-Hansa schedule is now so complete that a map of it resembles a jackstraw puzzle. Daily the planes of the company fly 44,000 kilometers, the equivalent of once around the world.

Two giant high-speed Junkers monoplanes with cabins and engine rooms in their wings are a feature of the London-Berlin service. These ships can maintain flight on two of their four motors. Minor repairs can be made in flight, too, mechanics being carried in each of the two engine rooms. This service departs from the Berlin airport at noon, giving business men the forenoon for their Berlin affairs.

Forty-eight routes connect 51 German cities and link up with 30 airports outside of Germany. There are five night lines including Cologne and Frankfurt, and lines connecting Berlin, London, Copenhagen, Leipzig, and East Prussia. The Leipzig route is the first leg of a connection to Switzerland and Italy while the East Prussia service connects with Moscow.

Service to Munich has been speeded up this summer so that from Berlin one can reach Venice in 6½ hours and Rome in 9½ hours. Athens, too, can be reached from Berlin by air now. In the morning one bids farewell to the Brandenburger Tor, and in the evening greets the Acropolis.

Popular "airbus" service up and down the Rhine Valley between Cologne and Frankfurt has been retained this summer. The planes fly every two hours and need about an hour to reach their destination, affording a panoramic view of the Rhine and its fairy castles from above. All principal seaside resorts are also linked up with the hinterland by air services this year as in past summers.

Fares this summer have once more been lowered. The price for a flight from Berlin to London costs 150 marks and from Berlin to Copenhagen 65 marks, reductions of 20 and 5 marks respectively.

★ ★ ★

Flying Over the Sahara

If London, Cairo and Cape Town are joined together on a map of the world they form an obtuse-angled triangle. The two shortest sides of such a triangle form, roughly, the route followed by Imperial Airways' London to Cape Town service. The longest side of the triangle has been little used chiefly because it traverses the great sandy wastes of the Sahara Desert. This was the route taken by Miss Peggy Salaman, however, when she made it in the record time of 5½ days, and later by Mr. J. A. Mollison, in five days.

Now a motor expedition has left London to explore the possibilities of the African desert route for commercial aviation. Such a route when laid out would open up a vast area and would substantially reduce the present Imperial time of 11 days between London and Cape Town. The distance saved by going the "great circle" route from London to Cape Town is approximately the air line distance between London and Lisbon.

★ ★ ★

Home-Assembled Airplanes

In the early days of radio the thrill came in reception on a crude affair that one had built himself. Later manufacturers played up to this by selling kits by which even the untechnical amateur could easily build a set by following a diagram. And so the art progressed until the complete set builder entered the picture.

Since many arts progress on amateur enthusiasm, the Heath Aircraft Corporation, manufacturers of the "Parasol," winner for the last six years in its class at the National Air Races, have taken a hint from the radio industry, and are manufacturing a kit by which the aviation enthusiast can build a Heath "Parasol" and get an approved type certificate from the Government.

This trim little job is a single-place, open-cockpit, high-wing monoplane with a top speed of 85 miles per hour, a crusing speed as low as 50 miles per hour and a landing speed of 30 miles per hour. The plane has a ceiling of 14,000 feet and a cruising range of 350 miles with a consumption of only 10 gallons of gas. The owner may equip the plane with either a Heath B-4 engine or a Continental A-40. The company's price for the entire kit is $562 which the buyer can retire by a small sum weekly, by ordering the various parts of the ship in groups, or by the same method used to finance automobiles.

Whereas in the radio days a substitution of a different part than that required by the plans had no serious effect, there must be no substitutions in building the Heath Parasol since the plane must be inspected by the Government before the flying certificate is issued. The workmanship on the assembly must of course, be satisfactory and the company's parts fulfill those requirements. The man who follows instructions faithfully in every detail has every reason to expect that his completed ship will be approved.

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MASSACHUSETTS

Gloucester: City Hall, 3:30 p. m., July 24.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; soloist; orchestra.
5:45 "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 American Legion program.
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 Blue Davidson's Cavaliers.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord; sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, Arden Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Concert Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Guy Principato, guitarist.
5:15 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:30 Studio soloists.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Comedy and popular harmony.
7:15 Levin and Nelson, piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 NBC, New York Orchestra; symphonic.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum: talk, Senator Shipstead, Minnesota.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Mardi Gras"; popular.
7:45 Tito Guizar; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "Professor Henry McLemor."
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Orga nrecital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press" talk.
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS popular programs.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Brookline Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Talk on Japan.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC, Opening ceremonies of Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Musical Magazine.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Melody Men.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Revue.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, U. S. Army Band.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Imperial Economic Conference.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston information service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, popular programs.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society talk.
3:15 p. m.—LaForge Berumen musicale.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Westphal Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

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BOLIVIANS DEMAND WAR OVER BOUNDARY

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 20 (AP)—The ancient boundary dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay was at a point today where Bolivians crowded the streets and shouted for war.

The demonstration followed news that 300 Paraguayan troops attacked Fort Mariscal, Santa Cruz, in the border area, Saturday, and that the fighting was continuing. Two soldiers, presumably Bolivians, were reported killed.

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TWENTY FLAGS NOW IN VILLAGE

Over 750 Athletes Already on Coast—French Bring Party of 86

LOS ANGELES, July 20 (AP)—More than 200 athletes of nations, attracted here by the Xth Olympiad, poured into the Olympic village yesterday.

From France, Finland, Argentina, Sweden and Poland they came, boosting the population of California's modern city to past the 750 mark. Sixteen complete teams have been assembled, 25 nations now are represented and approximately only 20 countries remain to report.

The tricolor of France set the pace for yesterday's parade of the nations, sending by special train a team of 86, including 63 athletes. Finland and Sweden, already represented by small delegations, were reinforced by parties of 40 each, while 18 Argentines, swelling the largest South American team to past the 50 mark, moved in.

Lonesome Jannusc Kusocinski, Pole distance runner of repute, had company of his own selection for the first time in almost a week as 27 competitors checked in at the village administration building.

Poland's three women athletes, including Stella Walsh, who wavered on the international fence between Poland and the United States before deciding to throw her athletic ability with the team of her native country, was included in the squad.

The greater share of interest centered in the French team, with several hundred persons cheering the team into town to the tune of the familiar strains of "Marseillaise."

Sera Martin, star 800-meter French runner who holds the world's record of 1m. 50.6s., expressed surprise that he would not face Ben B. Eastman, Stanford University star, who recently ran the 800 meters in 1m. 50s. in the games. Martin is competing in his fourth Olympiad, and although he failed to win his event in 1928, he is expected to make a serious bid this year.

The schedule of incoming teams includes today a Norwegian team of five and members of the United States swimming team.

BAHADURS REACH JUNIOR POLO FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 20—The newest organized team in pony polo, the Bahadurs, made up last week for the national junior championships, by J. C. Rathborne, a former star of the Aiken team, entered the final round of the title tourney yesterday, when it defeated the Sands Point four, in the third game of the series, at the Rumson County Club, in another closely fought game, won like the others by the margin of a single goal, 7 to 6.

The handicap section of the tourney, for the Herbert Memorial trophy, also got under way, with the losers of the first two games, the Austin four and the Aiken team, encountering each other on a handicap basis. Austin won in overwhelming style, 11 to 4, with two of the losers' goals coming by handicap.

Earle W. Hopping, the elder, displayed the best play for Sands Point, both in accuracy and in defense, but Rathborne, at back for Bahadurs, and Lieut-Col. J. K. Brown, also a newcomer in championship polo, proved too strong on defense for the opposition, keeping the younger Hopping, E. A. S., from much success on attack. The losers were always threatening, however, and the game was close all the way.

NATIONAL JUNIOR PONY POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Pos.	BAHADURS	SANDS POINT
No. 1	G. S. Smith	W. A. Harriman
No. 2	G. H. Bostick	E. A. S. Hopping
No. 3	Lt.-Col. J. K. Brown	E. W. Hopping
Back	J. C. Rathborne	T. Ewing Jr.

Score—Bahadurs 7, Sands Point 6. Goals—Rathborne 3, Smith 2, Bostick 2 for Bahadurs; E. W. Hopping 3, E. A. S. Hopping 2, Harriman 1 for Sands Point. Referee—Gerald Balding. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Edwin Stewart Jr. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

HERBERT MEMORIAL TROPHY First Round

Pos.	AUSTIN	AIKEN
No. 1	M. S. Kemmerer	John Schiff
No. 2	M. G. Phipps	Fred Wettach
No. 3	Gerald Balding	S. B. Iglehart
Back	Ivor Balding	William Post 2d

Score—Austin 11, Aiken 4. Goals—Phipps 5, G. Balding 3, Kemmerer 2, I. Balding for Austin; by handicap 2, Wettach, Post, for Aiken. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

NEW ORLEANS BOAT EARNS POINT LEAD

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 20 (AP)—Sailing brilliantly in the semifinal race of the American Olympic star class eliminations, Gilbert Gray of New Orleans brought the sloop Jupiter to a victory over the Mist of New York yesterday and to a point lead over the Pacific coast threat, Zoa.

The champion sloop from Lake Pontchartrain covered a 10.25 mile course in 2h., 13m., 4s., to acquire a total of 13 points. She was 1m., 38s., ahead of the Long Island Sound boat, sailed by 17-year-old Edwin Thorne 2d, Yale University sophomore.

Thorne came in seven seconds ahead of the Zoa, sailed by Eddie Fink of Long Beach, and became an outside threat for today's final race by virtue of 11 points.

F. C. Damon's Nomad of Honolulu was fourth with Majella II of the Great Lakes, skippered by Ralph Bradley of Peoria, Ill., fifth.

AUSTRALIANS WIN IN NEW YORK AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—The touring Australian cricket team brought its series of six games in Greater New York to a close here yesterday with a victory over a picked team of 15 players, representing New York, on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club. This gave the Australians a record of five victories and one draw.

The New York team went to bat first and ran up 151 runs for the loss of 11 wickets. A. N. Hutt, captain of the team, then declared the ings closed, and, with only about an hour left for the visitors to bat, it was thought they would not be able to score fast enough to better that total. Such proved not to be the case, however, as they had run up 174 runs when stumps were drawn. Don Bradman gave a fine exhibition of cricket and scored 57 runs before being caught by Garcia. The summary:

ALL-NEW YORK

R. G. Hull, c and b McCabe	14
R. G. Ormsby, run out	8
P. Garrett, b Fleetwood-Smith	8
A. N. Hutt, b Fleetwood-Smith	21
R. Vaughan, at Richardson, b Bradman	24
P. Ashton, not out	28
T. Hughes, c McCabe, b Bradman	1
E. Swingler, c and b Fleetwood-Smith	3
W. S. Tunley, b Fleetwood-Smith	1
H. M. Rogers, c Carney, b McCabe	7
J. C. M. Runtz, b Fleetwood-Smith	17
H. R. Flick, b Fleetwood-Smith	1
Extras	19
Total (declared)	151

Runs at fall of each wicket—21, 23, 53, 60, 71, 78, 86, 93, 104, 149, 151.

AUSTRALIANS

R. N. Nutt, not out	68
P. H. Carney, c and b DeMotte	8
Don Bradman, c Garcia, b Rogers	57
S. J. McCabe, c Ormsby, b Rogers	10
V. Y. Richardson, b Rogers	28
Extras	3
Total (4 wickets)	174

Runs at fall of each wicket—21, 112, 134, 174.

Bowling Analysis

AUSTRALIANS

	Balls.	Maid'ns.	Runs.	Wkts.
McCabe	72	2	25	2
Nutt	40	1	21	0
Ives	24	1	5	0
Fleetwood-Smith	116	0	41	6
Bradman	48	1	27	2
Malley	16	0	13	0

ALL-NEW YORK

Demotte	60	0	76	1
Garcia	48	1	44	0
Rogers	34	0	36	3
Tunley	8	0	16	0

Two More Seeded Players Beaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 20—When the eight women who qualified yesterday for the quarterfinal round of the Essex County Club invitation tennis singles take the courts today, three of the players who were seeded will be among the missing. One of them was eliminated by default in the first round, while two others were eliminated in the third round yesterday.

Probably the biggest surprise was the defeat of Mary Greef of Kansas City, seeded No. 2, by Carolyn Babcock of Los Angeles, Calif., 7—5, 6—2. Miss Babcock played a very steady game, while Miss Greef was not up to her usual standard, her service being very much below par.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston, seeded No. 8, was the other one eliminated and she fell before Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, 6—1, 6—4. Miss Palfrey was playing her best game while Miss Rice was not up to her best. Katherine Winthrop of Boston, met Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., seeded No. 1, and sprang somewhat of a surprise by winning the first set 6—4; but after that it was all Mrs. Harper who lost only two games in the next two sets.

Play started in the doubles yesterday and two rounds were completed. All of the favorites came throught to the quarterfinals. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB, WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Katherine Winthrop, Boston, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Baroness Maud Levi, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Mary B. Gibbs, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, calif., defeated Mary Greef, Kansas City, 7—5, 6—2.

Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Helen Jones, Swampscott, and Allison Harrison, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

H. Rosamond Newton, Boston, and Margaret Cluett, Troy, defeated Priscilla Phelan and Alice Burrage, Manchester, Mass., 6—3, 6—1.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, and Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Mrs. R. H. Morris, Boston, and Mrs. A. J. Lamme, New York, 6—4, 6—0.

Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and Virginia Ellis, Boston, defeated Mary B. Gibbs and Mae Cottman, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, won from Mrs. E. K. Nash and Margaret Haskell, Boston, by default.

Mrs. William Endicott and Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, defeated Polly and Joanna Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, and Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, defeated Mrs. John Yerxa and Mrs. Herbert Yerxa, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, and Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden and Mrs. John Trumbull, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, and Florence Le Boutillier, New York, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, and Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3.

Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Rosamond Newton and Margaret Cluett, 6—3, 6—1.

Mary Greef and Baroness Maud Levi, defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and Virginia Ellis, 6—3, 6—1.

Virginia B. Rice and Carolyn Babcock defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, and Lee Palfrey, Brookline, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. H. R. Guild, Brookline and Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., defeated Barbara Ellsworth and Serita Bartlett, Manchester, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Mrs. William Endicott and Dorrance H. Chase, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0.

Anne Page, Philadelphia and Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston, and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

MISS HICKS CARDS AN 85

UTICA, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks, women's national champion and defending state titleholder, carded an 85 for medal honors in the annual New York State women's championship qualifying round yesterday on the Yahnundasis Golf Club layout. Women's par is 83 and Miss Hicks's card over the tricky 18-hole course included six birdies and seven par holes. Second honors went to Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, New York, and Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, western New York champion, with 90's. Mildred E. Prettyman, Clinton, member of the home club, carded 99-20-79 for best net score of the day, with Charlotte Maine, Malone, second with 95-12-83. Match play begins today.

GEORGIA WINS TITLE AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., July 20—The athletic championship at the Blue Ridge Y. M. C. A. conference was won by the University of Georgia, in competition with the leading colleges and universities of the South represented at the two-weeks convention. For a number of years Georgia has won the trophy offered for the best team in the intercollegiate athletic tournament held at the Blue Ridge conference. This year, taking first place in baseball, tennis, track and volleyball, the Georgia delegation amassed a total of 93 points over its nearest rival, Clemson College.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	61	28	.685
Philadelphia	54	38	.587
Cleveland	52	38	.578
Detroit	48	38	.558
Washington	49	41	.544
St. Louis	39	48	.448
Chicago	30	57	.345
Boston	21	66	.241

RESULTS JULY 19

New York 6, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 7, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 8.
Philadelphia 16, St. Louis 6.
Detroit 3, Washington 2.

APPOINTED ATHLETIC COACH

ALTON, Ill., July 20 (AP)—Capt. Ed Droste, assistant coach, has been appointed head coach of athletics at Western Military College.

Four Are Leading Public Links Golf

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20 (AP)—Charles Ferrara, San Francisco youth who won the national public links title a year ago, found his sun-baked throne seriously challenged today by four other youngsters from widely separated states.

The quartet each had 71, one better than par on Shawnee Park's course, and right behind them came two others each with par as compared to the 76 that Ferrara carded. Ferrara seemed to be under the necessity of getting closer to par today to get into the match play starting Thursday, for the first day's scores indicated it would take 150 or better to qualify.

Ralph Lacey, Little Rock insurance salesman, who holds all the public links titles Little Rock and Arkansas have; Ralph Strafaci, Brooklyn's high school threat; Joe Coria of St. Paul, whose occupation is a ranger on a home golf course and who was medalist and runner-up in his state public links tourney, and Joe Nichols of Long Beach, Calif., who went to the finals last year with Ferrara, were among the 203 entrants who pressed hardest at Ferrara's title.

Back of the leading four as play began today in the second 18-hole qualifying round came Byron Hunt of Columbus, Ohio, and Ray E. Jones of Richmond, Ind., each with par 72's. There were eight others who had scores of 73 each. Then a string of 74's and up followed. The cards:

Player and City	Out	In	Tl
Ralph Strafaci, Brooklyn	37	34	71
Ralph Lacey, Little Rock	35	36	71
Joe Coria, St. Paul	35	36	71
Joe Nichols, Long Beach	39	32	71
Byron Hunt, Columbus	34	38	72
R. E. Jones, Richmond	35	37	72
W. A. Heinlein, Indianapolis	37	36	73
Andrew Szwedko, Pittsburgh	37	36	73
Talbot Boyer, Portland, Ore	36	37	73
William Jelliffe, Los Angeles	39	34	73
Paul Rooney, Santa Monica	34	39	73
R. E. Wiggins, Oakland	37	36	73
Donald O'Bryan, Louisville	37	36	73
Pete Miller, Chicago	37	36	73
Karl Karch, Brooklyn	38	36	74
Richard Hedges, Portland, Ore	38	36	74
Melvin Carpenter, Columbus	36	38	74
O. C. Sleepy, Long Beach, Calif	35	39	74
A. D. Simpson, Philadelphia	39	35	74
Hank Foley, Chicago	37	38	75
Ervin Schaber, Louisville	38	37	75
C. F. Kauffmann, Pittsburgh	40	35	75
C. L. Sadler, Kansas City, Mo	37	38	75
Larry O'Palka, Detroit	38	37	75
Myron Hoover, Columbus, Ohio	38	37	75
Irving Goddard, Los Angeles	38	37	75
A. Scotty Campbell, Seattle	37	38	75
W. N. Barton, Akron, Ohio	37	39	76
Ollie Galen, Toledo, Ohio	39	37	76
Wilmer Adams, Fort Wayne, Ind.	39	37	76
Don Schumacher, Dallas, Texas	40	36	76
Charles Ferrara, San Francisco	38	38	76
Albert Wilins, Brooklyn	36	40	76
Abe Fordham, St. Paul	38	38	76
B. H. Burrows, Washington	38	38	76
Oscar Wiggers, Nashville	40	36	76
George Hine, Santa Monica	39	37	76
Ade Normark, Minneapolis	39	37	76
R. L. Miller, Jacksonville	35	41	76
R. W. Gammon, St. Paul	37	39	76
J. J. Amanna, New York	40	37	77
Mike Parco, Buffalo	39	38	77
Don Erickson, Los Angeles	37	40	77
Albert Brosch, Brooklyn	42	35	77
Albert Long, Little Rock	40	37	77
V. G. Burnett Jr., Washington	39	38	77
A. G. Sato, San Francisco	41	36	77
G. E. Mead, Portland, Ore	40	37	77
Arnold Minkley, Cleveland	37	40	77
Guy McCall, Buffalo	37	40	77
Arthur Nutting, Louisville	39	38	77
L. J. Karnelin, St. Joseph	36	41	77
Bobby Dale, Indianapolis	40	37	77
Al Priebe, St. Paul	39	38	77
Gus Fetz, Chicago	38	39	77
John Bass, Louisville	40	38	78
A. Vitt, Cleveland	37	41	78
George Peterson, Indianapolis	38	40	78
Bob Hamilton, Evansville	39	39	78
J. A. Meroia, New York	39	39	78
Tuley Brucker, Louisville	38	40	78
Ole Swindiands, Tacoma	40	38	78
Warren Riepen, St. Joseph	37	41	78
Francis Beaupre, Detroit	39	39	78
James Bushong, Portland, Ore.	39	39	78
Russell Burdett, Portland, Ore.	37	41	78
J. Spencer, University City, Mo.	38	40	78
Gerald Kerr, Santa Monica	37	41	78
Fred Pegano, New York	39	39	78
Morris Levinson, San Antonio	38	40	78
Wesley Casper, Louisville	39	39	78
Harlan Will, Washington	40	39	79
Brady Holloway, Little Rock	37	42	79
Dr. I. R. Davis, St. Louis	38	41	79
William Fenwick, Detroit	37	42	79
Art Teversa, Minneapolis	41	38	79
Walter Thoren, Brooklyn	41	38	79
Lorraine Bradford, St. Joseph	41	38	79
E. H. Hughitt, Buffalo	40	39	79
Bill Bentley, University City, Mo.	38	41	79
Bill Reed Jr., Indianapolis	39	40	79
J. Dolan, Philadelphia	39	40	79
R. Williamson, Fort Wayne	39	40	79
Ewing Pomeroy, Nashville	41	38	79
Vernon Letzler, Akron	40	39	79
Joe Bommarito, Detroit	36	43	79
J. C. Flynn, Dayton	37	42	79
George Moildy, Washington	42	38	80
Earl Hamant, Dayton	41	39	80
C. J. Graetz, Toledo	40	40	80
Bert Bergman, St. Paul	39	41	80
Raymond Reed, Nashville	38	42	80
Tony Mims, Knoxville	43	37	80
Spencer Overton, Baltimore	39	41	80
Alco Shuman, Akron	41	39	80
Joe Shriver, Spokane	40	40	80
Warren Kingsbury, Buffalo	41	39	80
John Pasikowski, Pittsburgh	42	38	80
Fred Gordon, Santa Monica	38	42	80
Wilbur Kokes, Chicago	39	41	80
Mark Porter, Richmond, Ind.	43	37	80
C. E. Wiedemer, Prospect, Ky.	40	40	80
Charles Amandoles, New York	39	46	85
Neil Sullivan, New York	44	41	85

Kent, Yorkshire Are Still Leading

LEADING SIDES ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	LPI	BPI	AWR	Pts
Kent	9	2	1	5	2	163
Yorkshire	9	2	2	1	3	160
Sussex	9	0	1	2	3	158
N'tti'gh'mshire	9	3	3	1	1	157
Lancashire	5	2	5	2	3	118
Middlesex	5	3	5	5	0	115

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 20—The positions of the leading teams in the standing of the English intercounty cricket competition remains unchanged, as the result of matches most recently concluded; but the dramatic two-day victory of Sussex over Kent and the victory yesterday of Nottinghamshire over Middlesex enables the winning pair to draw right upon the heels of the pacemakers, Kent and Yorkshire.

Nottinghamshire's victory at Trent Bridge was due in a great measure to Harold Larwood, fast bowler, who, by claiming 7 wickets for 57 runs in Middlesex's second innings, brought about its collapse. Middlesex batted first for 221, to which the home team replied with 237. Larwood then got busy and Middlesex's second venture terminated for 115, leaving the Notts men a whole afternoon in which to get 100 for victory. These they obtained in 90 minutes, running out the winners with 9 wickets to spare.

The Indian tourists were opposed to champions, Yorkshire, at Harrowgate and were beaten in a keen match by 6 wickets. The scores were: Indians 160 and 66, Yorkshire 161 for 8 wickets declared and 68 for 4 wickets. The feature of the match was the good bowling of both sides, the winner's best efforts coming from Hedley Verity, who took 5 for 65 in the first innings, and G. C. Macaulay with 8 for 21 in second. The tourists' star was Nissar, who captured 5 for 21. The best batting items were 52 by Nazirali in the Indians' second knock and 35 by Arthur Mitchell in Yorkshire's first. The results in other first-class matches concluded yesterday were: Hampshire, 268 and 120, defeated Worcestershire, 139 and 168, at Dudley by 81 runs. Warwickshire, 478 and 135 for 6 wickets, defeated Gloucestershire, 385 and 227, at Gloucester by 4 wickets. Derbyshire, 148 and 324 for nine wickets declared, drew with Somersetshire, 246 and 62 for 2 wickets at Derby. Essex, 246 and 265 for 8 wickets declared, drew with Leicestershire, 274 and 32 for 1 wicket at Leicester, Northamptonshire, 315 and 248 for 5 wickets declared, drew with Glamorganshire, 236 and 212, for 5 at Swansea. Surrey, 444 for 8 wickets declared and 119 for 0, drew with Lancashire, 280 and 121 for 1, at the Oval.

The representative match between the Royal Navy and Army at Lords was drawn, the scores being, Army 240 for 7 wickets and 62 for 7, Navy 130 and 268 for 7 declared.

Herbert Sutcliffe of Yorkshire has regained the lead from Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire, in the first-class batting averages, while Harold Larwood, the Nottinghamshire "speed demon," continues at the top of the bowling. The following list of names shows the batsmen and bowlers with their counties and averages who are placed in the first four places:

BATTING

	In's	R.	H.S.	N.O.	Av.
Sutcliffe, Yorkshire	31	1914	313	5	73.61
Tyldesley, Lan'shire	27	1528	235	6	72.16
Hendren, Middlesex	21	1103	194	4	64.83
O'Connor, Essex	19	906	115	5	64.71

BOWLING

	O.	M.	O.	R.	W.	Av.
Larw'd, Not'h'shire	473.2	124	1062	96	11.60
Verity, Yorkshire	641.2	234	1274	92	13.84
Duraton, Middlesex	557.2	166	1084	75	14.22
Tate, Sussex	844.3	265	505	100	15.05

HAROLD SURFACE SPRINGS SURPRISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 20—A youth from Kansas City, a new member of the famous tenpis factory of Prof. D. A. Penick of the University of Texas, furnished the surprise of the opening day of the first invitation grass tournament of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club on its new courts at Huntington. Harold Surface, who has just completed his freshman year at Texas, and is making his eastern début in this tourney, scored a straight-set victory in his initial match over Watson M. Washburn, former United States doubles champion, and an internationalist of many years standing, by a score of 6—3, 6—4.

The highest class of any local tournament of the season in the East so far was present when play began under the direction of Arthur R. Neill. To head the list, Gregory S. Mangin, fresh from his trip to Wimbledon, and the last two holders of the intercollegiate championship, Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, as well as the newest collegiate sensation, David N. Jones, winner of the eastern intercollegiate and the Longwood Bowl, all won their first-round matches in straight sets. The summary:

CRESCENT MEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—SINGLES—First Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Jerome Lang, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Fritz Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., defeated Huntington Hartford, Newport, 6—4, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, defeated Jacob Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Joseph P. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated A. L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—3.

Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated J. H. Van Alen, Newport, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, defeated Henry Holden, Austin, 8—6, 11—9.

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated H. L. Bowman, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Harold Valentine, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—3.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Harold Surface, Kansas City, defeated Watson M. Washburn, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, 6—3, 6—2.

E. W. Burns, Brooklyn, defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated William Bargaw, Orange, 6—1, 6—3.

Martin Buxby, Austin, defeated E. Ralph Martin, Brooklyn, 8—10, 6—2, 6—0.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated Mills P. Baker, Great Neck, 6—3, 6—3.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, defeated Reginald N. Talmage, Brooklyn, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	49	35	.583
Chicago	48	38	.558
Boston	47	42	.528
Philadelphia	45	46	.495
St. Louis	42	44	.488
Brooklyn	42	46	.477
New York	38	45	.458
Cincinnati	40	55	.421

RESULTS JULY 19

Boston 2, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 5 (11 innings).
Chicago 5, New York 4.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 3.

SARAZEN TO EARN PLACE

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, American and British open golf champion, has declined the offer of the Metropolitan Golf Association to qualify him for the professional golfers tournament at St. Paul, Minn., without playing. "I must decline the honor," Sarazen wired the M. G. A. from Granville, Ohio. "I prefer to earn my place as the other boys will have to do." Sarazen will compete with other metropolitan professionals in qualifying play at Rockville Center, Long Island, Aug. 10.

GERMAN TEAM NAMED

PARIS, July 20 (AP)—Dr. Daniel Prenn, Gottfried von Cramm, Jaenecke and F. Frenz, the same German team which swept through the European zone to surprise victory, yesterday was named to meet the United States in the interzone final of Davis Cup play. They will meet H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Frank X. Shields, Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn on the courts of Roland Garros Stadium Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The draw for the matches will be made Thursday noon.

GIRL WINS TITLE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20 (AP)—Mary Elizabeth Ford, 18-year-old girl golfer, won the women's city title here recently with a 2-and-1 victory over Mrs. D. W. Snyder Jr., the champion in 1930 and 1931.

Record Time For Canadian Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 20—Two surprises were registered yesterday in the four events that composed the Canadian Olympic rowing trials, Leanders of Hamilton winning the eight-oared event with the favored Toronto Argonauts second, and Noel Demille of Vancouver and Ned Pratt finishing in front of T. Dubois and R. Richards of Winnipeg when the latter lost out within 50 yards of the finish. In the other two events Joe Wright of Toronto Argonauts won the singles by a strong finish and the Mic Mac four of Halifax captured the fours without coxswain, also by a stirring finish. All four winners were selected to represent Canada at Los Angeles.

The Argonauts, who represented Canada at the 1928 Olympic Games, were strong favorites to win from Leanders, Winnipeg, which won the international northwest regatta at Fort William last week, and McGill's light weights, but Leanders were unbeatable and they were never headed during the 2000-meter race, finishing a length and a half in front of Argonauts with Winnipeg third. The winners were caught in the spectacular time of 5m. 49 4-5s., the fastest the event has ever been made in North America and much faster than any of the European crews have done.

The Halifax Mic Macs secured an early lead on Argonauts in the fours but they lost it by faulty steering and zigzagged all over the course and with 300 meters to go were a length behind. They opened up a terrific spurt which carried them over the line winners by half a length.

In the singles Joseph Wright Jr., former Diamond Sculls winner, who was a member of the losing Argonaut eight an hour previous, was trailing Dan Wallace of Halifax 300 yards from the finish, but he drew away from Stark and Durnan to catch Wallace and win by two-thirds of a length. The summary:

Eight-Oared Crews—Won by Hamilton Leanders (A. Taylor, D. Boal, W. Thoburn, S. Liddell, H. Fry, S. Stanyar, J. Harris, E. Eastwood, L. McDonald); Toronto Argonauts, second; Winnipeg Rowing Club, third. Time—5m. 49 4-5s.

Doubles—Won by Vancouver (Ned Pratt and Noel Demille); Winnipeg, R. Richards and Theodore Dubois, second. Time—6m. 36s.

Fours, Without Coxswain—Won by Halifax Mic Macs (F. S. Courtney, F. Herman, G. Gammon, H. Pelham); Toronto Argonauts, second. Time—6m. 24s.

Singles Sculls—Won by Joseph Wright Jr., Toronto; Dan Wallace, Halifax, second; Charlie Starke, Montreal, third. Time—7m. 7s.

ROBERTSON PICKS ADVISORY COACHES

PALO ALTO, Calif., July 20 (AP)—Twenty track and field coaches from all sections of the country were selected yesterday by Lawson Robertson, head coach of the American Olympic team, to act in an advisory capacity to him from now until termination of the games at Los Angeles. The list follows:

John Magee, Bowdoin; E. L. Farrell, Harvard; Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth; Bernie Wefers, New York Athletic Club; Tom Keane, Syracuse; George Connors, Yale; E. H. Von Elling, New York University; Wilbur Hutsell, Alabama Poly; Bernie Moore, Louisiana State; Alonzo A. Stagg, Chicago; Brutus Hamilton, Kansas; George Bresnahan, Iowa; Dr. F. R. Castleman, Ohio State; L. W. Olds, Michigan State; Walter Christie, California; Dean Cromwell, Southern California; R. L. Templeton, Stanford; Boyd Comstock, Los Angeles Athletic Club; Hec Edmundson, Washington; W. L. Hayward, Oregon.

Robertson said he had not yet determined upon his active assistants but it is understood the three will be Magee, Farrell and Hillman.

CANADA ANNOUNCES OLYMPIC SWIMMERS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 20 (Canadian Press) — Canada's Olympic swimming team was announced yesterday. The men's team is composed of five, with only one from the West. The women's team is composed of six, all from eastern Canada. Members of the teams are:

Men: Alfie Phillips, Toronto, high and fancy diving; Monroe Bourne, Montreal, 100-meter freestyle, 100-meter backstroke and relay team; George Larsen, Hamilton, 400-meter freestyle and relay; George Burrows, Vancouver, 1500 meters and 400-meter freestyle; Walter Spence, Montreal, 400-meter freestyle, 200-meter breaststroke and relay.

Women: Doris Ogilvie, Toronto, springboard diving; Ruth Kerr, Windsor, 100-meter backstroke and 100-meter freestyle; Betty Edwards, Toronto, 100-meter freestyle and relay; Irene Pirie, Toronto, 100-meter freestyle; Irene Mullen, Hamilton, and Marjorie Linton, spares.

NEW WOMAN CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., July 20—There will be a new women's United States archery champion this year, as Mrs. Dorotny Smith Cummings, the present holder, will not defend her title at Seattle, Wash., next week.

NO SALE ON CONNELL

OTTAWA, July 20 (Canadian Press)—The Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League have decided against the purchase of Alex Conneil, star goalie of the Ottawa club, according to word received here yesterday.

CHICAGO POLICE WIN

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—Chicago's Lincoln park police revolver team defeated crack police units of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Florida in league matches, it was announced recently. The Lincoln park officers piled up an aggregate score of 13,409 in a possible 14,000 points.

Curtis to Open Olympic Games

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 20

PRESIDENT HOOVER yesterday named Vice-President Charles Curtis to represent him as head of the nation in opening the Olympic Games in Los Angeles on July 30.

The Chief Executive several months ago accepted an invitation to open the Games, but recently announced that because of the press of governmental affairs it probably would be impossible for him to attend.

The brief announcement given out at the White House yesterday was interpreted as definitely precluding any trip by the President to the west coast in the near future.

NEW TENNIS LEAGUE

THOMASVILLE, Ga., July 20—The Georgia-Florida tennis league has been organized with D. R. Joye of Thomasville as president. Joye heads a committee that is now engaged in making up a schedule of play for this year. The league is a seven-town affair, with member teams from Thomasville, Albany, Quitman, Valdosta, Moultrie and Bainbridge in Georgia and Tallahassee, Fla. The schedule calls for six of the teams to take part in two games each week, with a seventh team idle each week. P. G. Byrd of Tallahassee has

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Country Life Costumes

By ALIDA VREELAND

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

COLOR reigns in the country. From sunup to moonrise color is the keynote for the successful country wardrobe. Particularly engaging are the costumes worn at garden fêtes. Long flowing gowns, softly drooping picture hats, in delicate pastel shades achieve sartorial results that are flattering to any woman.

At a large garden party given a short time ago on a Long Island shore estate, three charming figures moving against a background of green lawns and trees, water and sky are vividly recalled. One was the hostess clad in soft eggshell chiffon decorated with hand-painted pink roses. Her large leghorn hat was covered with chiffon similarly painted and even her white sandals showed the same treatment. Her daughter wore a simple frock of pale blue organdie and a large natural balibuntl hat with pink and blue satin bows. On her arm she carried a beribboned basket filled with old-fashioned nosegays. Another girl chose sea-green organdie embroidered in white for her frock and her hat was of white rough straw with a large green chiffon bow.

In the illustration the models have been selected for their appropriateness to either formal or informal outdoor functions. The two figures in the foreground of the center group show dresses for garden parties or summer evening affairs. A feathery, zephyrlike affair is the one on the left. This is of embroidered white organdie with dainty little epaulet sleeves sprouting like wings off the shoulders. An unusual touch is discovered in the very narrow red patent leather belt that meets in front under a corsage of red, white and blue flowers. A scalloped peplum is fitted over the hips and more scalloping edges the flaring skirt.

Deep Girdles

High, wide, and taffeta is the girdle around the waist of the seated figure. This new and interesting arrangement makes this soft printed chiffon stand out from others of lesser individuality. The sash is green and the frock is patterned in dull reds, greens and gray, the face is framed in a natural leghorn with a bunch of bright red poppies.

Sashes are the high lights in many of the midsummer collections. Chiffon striped in black, white and green was draped snugly to fashion a high girdle on a bottle-green chiffon frock. What might be called a "several-occasions-in-one-day" frock was exemplified in a brown chiffon two-piece costume. Lengthwise tucking lent variety to the bell-shaped sleeves of the jacket and to the skirt of the short-sleeve dress. With its shoulder bouquet of white flowers and a medium brimmed hat this frock would be equally at home in town or country.

Porcelain, so long associated with bathrooms, kitchens and dishes, has now invaded millinery realms and appears in both flowers and straw. It forms perky little blossoms, reminiscent of the porcelain chandeliers which still glorify the palaces of vanished European monarchs. An afternoon hat of balibuntl had its crown banded with tan felt dotted with brilliant porcelain blossoms. Porcelain straw is softer than its name might imply and is used successfully for dressy as well as sports purposes. For sports, the all-porcelain in white or pastel shades needs only a band of grosgrain ribbon around its crown.

Millinery for Cotton Frocks

White porcelain-straw makes the brim of the semisports model worn by the figure on the left. Yellow crêpe is used to drape the soft crown, its folds held in front with two straw buttons. Such contrasting effects in color and fabric are stressed as much in hats this year as in other wearing apparel. Crocheted crowns in navy, brown and white with finely stitched brims of white linen are a popular accompaniment to the cotton frock.

To return to the subject of frocks, the one worn with the porcelain hat is simple enough to attend sports events yet is formal enough in character to carry it through any other daytime occasion. Delicately colored floral sprays of Beauvais embroidery have a fair background in the pastel-blue of silk crêpe. The soft lines of the cowl neck and the belted, rippling cape are other details frequently noted among the dressier fashions.

Cordeau, a new material, invented by a Frenchman, who successfully combined silk with vegetable yarn, makes the yellow semi-sport frock on the right figure. Cotton mesh dyed the same shade falls gracefully into the cowl neck and also provides two very abbreviated sleeves. The fascinating thing about cordeau is that while it resembles piqué it has more body and consequently is desirable for smart tailoring.

Ruffled Sleeves

Summer sleeves continue to enjoy the freedom of ruffles and capes. Epaulets and raglans are important variations on the cape theme. Elbow puffs continues their vogue unabated, a graceful interpretation appearing on the chiffon frock of the seated figure. In silk crêpe the figure standing on the steps uses a three-tone rose cape coat with puffed sleeves. Worn over a white crêpe tennis frock, the little coat does much toward metamorphosing this outfit into the informal afternoon class.

Standing in the doorway is a girl in a Chanel eggshell crêpe costume, looking more like a suit than a one-piece frock. Neck and belt tie in knots with short earlike ends and the cleverly converging empiècements seen in the skirt front are repeated in the cape sleeves. Just a bit Quakerish is the row of buttons down the front.

Several color harmonies striking notes of special appeal were observed in a frock of shell-pink crêpe with a draped scarf neckline of skyblue crêpe. A jacket frock of powder-blue crêpe dotted its jacket with circular appliqués of tomato-red and navy blue and buttoned the blouse of the dress with three large buttons covered in the same way.

Hand work in fagoting and embroidered initials, bizarre button arrangements and the adroit manipulation of seams contribute further to the inventiveness and originality of modern dress designs.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor. Models courtesy Bonwit Teller

Left—Frock of Pastel-Blue Silk Crêpe With Floral Sprays in Beauvais Embroidery. Hat With a Brim of White Porcelain-Straw and a Crown of Draped Yellow Crêpe Held by Two Straw Buttons. Left Center—Embroidered White Organdy With Epaulet Sleeves and Narrow Belt of Red Patent Leather Closing Under a Corsage of Red, White and Blue Flowers. Seated in Center—Soft Printed Chiffon in Dull Reds, Greens and Gray, Worn With a Green Sash. Right—Semi-Sports Frock of Yellow Cordeau, a New Material Resembling Piqué. The Cowl Neck and Tiny Sleeves Are Made of Cotton Mesh Dyed the Same Color. In Rear, on Steps—White Crêpe Tennis Frock Transformed Into Semi-Formality by a Three-Tone Cape Coat in Rose Color. In Doorway—Costume by Chanel in Eggshell Crêpe, Depending for Its Interest on the Clever Empiècements in the Skirt-Front and Cape Sleeves.

A Russian Refugee in China

By KATE KERBY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WAMBATSO, Wambatso!" called the No. 1 Boy from the side door of the hotel; and from around a near-by corner, unseen before, three 'rikshas came racing. It is etiquette that one should take the first 'riksha, even though the others may look more inviting. As this is the unwritten rule for this mode of travel, the others turned back quietly to wait for the next call.

It was quite by chance that I heard of this very interesting refugee woman about whom this episode is written. In order to gather atmosphere for some stories on modern life in the Orient, I found it would be necessary to move from my delightful American hotel. So I decided to look for a small apartment out in the suburbs somewhere. A home with a cultured Chinese family would have been ideal, but that was not possible; in no country is the home life as exclusive as in China.

I had been told of a place a mile or two out of town,where a Russian woman had taken over a semi-foreign house in a Chinese compound, with a garden, and had divided it into one- and two-room suites. Anyway it would be an adventure to drive there.

The day was bright, but a fresh chilly breeze blew in from the Whangpoo across the Bund, so the warm woolen rug that the runner with deft fingers tucked in around my feet was welcome. Nanking Road, with its fascinating silk and curio shops, large department stores and colorful traffic, is very interesting. Along it in friendly companionship scurry the latest 16-cylinder motor-car, a two-car trolley, the Peking springless cart, an occasional dainty silk-curtained sedan chair, huge trucks, and fat little pannier-laden donkeys, while 'rikshas dart through in every direction.

Out in the open spaces we made better time as my boy changed his jog trot to a longer stride.

"Missie go Bubble Well Side? More better. Can do." So we turned into the Bubbling Well Road, a wide well-paved residential highway, though I half expected a running brook with mossy banks, smiling little cascades and a dingly dell! The houses were large and imposing set in fine green lawns with stately trees, quite foreign though generally behind a high cement wall. Presently the countryside changed somewhat and a small settlement appeared.

About four squares further along we arrived at the desired number, a bleak two-story house flush with the street. I was about to turn around without going in, but knowing my runner was tired, decided to stop for a short rest. A little further along was a red door with a brass knocker in the wall. One of the boys had gone inside to notify "Number One," who quickly appeared, and while I was stepping down motioned to another coolie to take my boy back to the kitchen for something to eat, and conducted me along a winding way between flowery hedges, under stately trees, past a vine-covered arbor, where I caught a whiff of some long-forgotten fragrance, to a quaint rambling house with turrets and gables and sunny porches under a curving Chinese roof! Evidently a recent addition. And now I was terribly afraid I should hear there was "No vacancy!"

A very charming woman received me in her private den, explaining that only at this hour was she ever visible, it being lunch time when she closed her shop down town for two hours which she reserved for friends and business appointments. "Had she a vacant apartment?" She turned smilingly to Number One for information. Yes, just one; the Englishman had moved out the day before because the Chinese family in the next compound, about a block away, shot off rockets and beat on drums whenever there was an important event.

"Oh! perhaps this would be an objection," the lady suggested. "Of course, it does not happen very often."

Why, here was "atmosphere"! I took the apartment and moved in the next day, but it was almost a year later before I heard the personal story of my landlady.

Born and reared in Petrograd, the only child in a luxurious home, highly educated in music and the arts, she had married a Russian nobleman with a palace in Petrograd, had three beautiful children and had traveled extensively. Then at the time of the revolution she had managed to escape with her children and had finally reached China, penniless. Her husband is still detained in Russia, it is said.

And then she told of her struggle in a tiny house with one or two paying guests, in a strange country the language of which she did not know.

At the time that I lodged with her, however, she was making a good living (by working every minute) and was able to educate her children and make a number of people comfortable and happy. Recently she had opened a smart dress shop in the business part of town, which was proving a success; for having gone to Paris for her costumes every year when living in Russia, and being fond of drawing, she was able to design unique and original gowns which her workers make up. Her success came from wisely choosing to do the two things she knew best. She was a perfect hostess and she knew how to dress well.

It was a constant surprise to me that this woman, so talented, who all her life had been waited on, with a staff of servants and a managing housekeeper could take up a work so uncongenial away from all friends and relatives. And yet was it not this very background that made possible such gracious service, lifting the ordinary "room renting" and "meal serving" business into the sphere of the fine arts? There was never a word of complaint or criticism of her loss. Always cheerful, smartly dressed, and charming, she allowed few who lived under her roof to know that she had been one of the socially prominent noblewomen in the kingdom of the Tsar.

Certificated Home Assistants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

A MOVEMENT which is attracting much support has been started in Adelaide, S. Aust., for the establishment of a home school to train uninstructed domestic workers and also schoolgirls and business women who have had no opportunity to learn domestic economy, and to give to prospective wives a knowledge of textiles, styles and values which will help them to select wisely their trousseaux and home linens and other equipment.

Dr. Ethel Hillier, who is the originator and president of the movement, says that there is an urgent need for such teaching, particularly with the object of training household employees and raising their status in the community.

By making a competent technician of the employee, the home school hopes to smooth out misunderstandings between mistresses and maids. Dr. Hillier, like most people who have given the matter thought, feels that domestic labor should be organized on a basis similar to that of the office day. The worker must be competent for her job and faithful during the stipulated hours for which she is engaged; but at the close of that period she must be completely released for her own pursuits.

There are at present in South Australia—as also in the other states—many unemployed girls, and this is a strong argument for the immediate establishment of the school. Dr. Hillier is desirous of having all these girls in training, because, as soon as they are qualified, there will be work awaiting them. "But no longer will the worker be just a maid," explains Dr. Hillier. "She will be a certificated home assistant."

They will be taught cookery, meal-planning, marketing, canning and preserving, sewing and laundry work. At the end of the course they will receive the home school badge and be entitled to wear a special uniform, which will give honorable distinction to their calling in life, and make it possible to regulate justly wages, hours and living conditions.

There will be associated with the school, housewives who are called patrons and who will be divided into two classes, financial and industrial patrons. The former will contribute to the school a certain sum for one year, and the latter—who will be the clients of the school—will supply its students with various tasks, such as cooking, laundry, mending and marketing commissions. The industrial patrons will also employ trainees as emergency assistants. For such services, reasonable prices will be paid.

Already remarkable interest has been shown in the movement, and the establishment of the home school is assured. It will open with at least 50 trainees. The Advertiser, a leading Adelaide daily newspaper, devoted a leading article to the appreciation of the idea and commended it to the public.

Club and Conventions

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NATION-WIDE research into the history, programs and activities of women's organizations has been started by Dr. Kathryn McHale, executive director of the American Association of University Women. There have previously been scattered club histories, but nothing has been attempted on the scale with which Dr. McHale is conducting her study. The findings will be used as the basis of a book on the history of women's clubs which will be written by an eminent woman author. The book will be published for use at the Century of Progress Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1933.

The National Council of Women announces that 5,000,000 club women throughout the United States have pledged their coöperation in presenting at the exposition the dramatic and spectacular story of how women's organizations have developed from the first small cultural societies to the important position which they now occupy. The council has leased 2400 square feet of floor space in the Social Science Building at Chicago. Twenty-one member organizations will exhibit and demonstrate their activities there.

In addition to this project the National Council of Women will sponsor an International Congress in connection with the exposition. This will be attended by women from many countries.

An impressive feature of the annual meeting of the Woodbourne Woman's Club of Jamaica Plain, Mass., is reported in Federation Topics. It was the succession of office from mother to daughter.

Mrs. William H. Prescott, president, called the newly elected president, Mrs. Alice Prescott Jones, to the platform and presented her with the gavel. Mrs. Jones is Mrs. Prescott's daughter.

"So You're Going to the Convention" is the title of a booklet written by Marjorie Shuler. Miss Shuler has the distinction of having attended more conventions, both in the United States and other countries, than any other woman in the world. The pamphlet is published by the Curtis Publishing Company. It contains much valuable information for anyone who is planning her first convention trip, answering, as it does, such questions as what to carry with one on the journey, what preparation to make in order to be ready for any calls that may be made upon a delegate, and what to do upon arrival.

Seasoned convention followers will appreciate such remarks as these: "If every delegate and visitor could take along to a convention tolerance, cheerfulness and enthusiasm and leave at home sensitiveness, pride and irritation, conventions would be immeasurably improved. The woman who waits in a corner to be sought out will have a lonely time at any convention. A convention is a place for cementing contacts, a place for largeness and not pettiness of thought. The woman who can keep her enthusiasm and faith in her ideals before her eyes, the woman who can pay more attention to the achievements than the differences, and the woman who puts her own pride in the background will find a convention a splendid place to learn and know and teach."

Good When It Rains

A new process has made available raincoats which are waterproofed on both sides but not rubberized.

Umbrellas may be had in checks and in pin stripes to harmonize with prevailing dress textiles. Some handles go modernistic in chromium, which is matched in tips and ferrule. A prystal ball is also attractive; and from hand-carved quartz pyralin are produced many novelties. Crooks, balls, rings and stubby sticks are all correct.

In this cotton summer, cotton has been raised to the peerage also in umbrellas. Sudanette is thus used and also a mixture of cotton with a silk warp. Piqué effects are achieved in some of the weaves.

Fashion Nuggets

Satin for strictly formal wear is being favored. Long, fitted coats of material matching the frock are very fetching and extreme. Wide bands of flying squirrel trim the elbow-length sleeves.

A gown of tailored lines is being introduced for afternoon and informal dinner wear. The skirt is ankle-length, gored with a decided flare. The bodice is tailored and has a high neckline, finished either with a round or shirtwaist collar. Mousseline-de-soie is the favored material.

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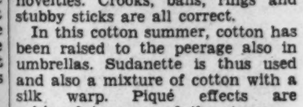

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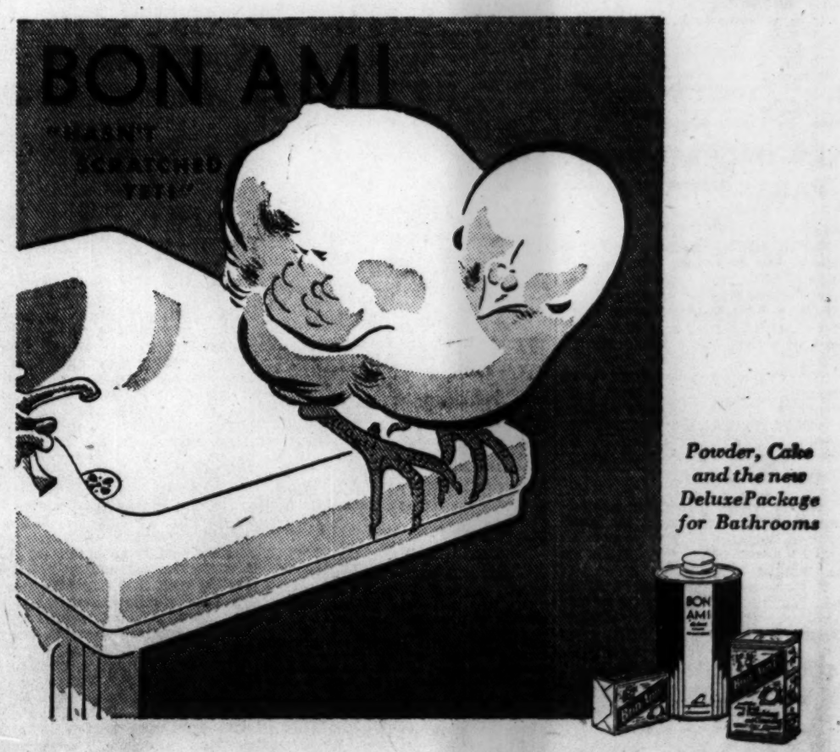

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THE HOME FORUM

When Canute's Tide Is Out

THERE are tides and tides. There is that tide which they say at Mont St. Michel comes in faster than a horse can gallop there is the Mediterranean lapping like a cat's tongue, the continual upheaval in the Bay of Fundy, the four tides of Southampton, the normal twelve-hour hammer of the coasts. And there is the tide which comes to this inland Sussex village where a thousand years ago Canute vainly commanded the sea to return.

For here at the quay, five miles from the open sea, it is natural to think that the tide will go away forever. As the flow is full, so the ebb is far. In one's heart is the wish that the tide remain fixed and full at its height; but soon the tips of the grasses appear, the long mats of reed are like a scrubby beard on the water's face, the sea subsides and out of the channel the mudbanks rise like whales basking.

Immediately the sea birds scream and fly over them. Pairs of wild duck, like black revolvers, shoot over the vivid weeds. The sky is sucked back with the water to the open sea and the glistering geography of the creek's bottom is uncovered. Weedy stakes stand up bedraggled and ankle deep, and gesture like scarecrows over the mud; boats topple until at last the water is nothing but a trickle as thin and straggling as a slug's trail. The furtive redshanks pipe and twitch over the mud, the gulls go far out; and, if the ebb is in the evening, the wild swans fly up in a tight squadron, their necks outstretched like the fingers of a strong and pointing prophetic hand. The hoik, hoik, hoik of their wings is urgent, militant and drilled. For miles the swans sound over the marshes as they return from their feeding ground.

The sea has gone. They have heard the sea has gone and will never come back. They are flying back in squadron to report. What had gone so far away abandoning the land, the courtiers must have said to Canute, will stay away forever. For here is the ultimate flatness. Here, when you step down from the sea wall which divides the fresh buttercup meadows of the marsh land from the saline wilderness, you have come to the roots of the earth, the sea and the sky. A king who had told the waves to go back, and had succeeded to this drastic extent, would sit on the sea wall confronted with the utmost melancholy of supreme power. He would think he had done too much. This, he would say, is an end.

* * *

There are five creeks like the fingers and thumb of a hand laid on the coast and in the most deserted creek, at low water, a man goes out onto the mud. There may be sixty wild swans standing there, running their beaks into their feathers, and they take no notice of him. But the ducks volley off, the redshanks are away like arrows, the peewits wheel up and slide slip down the face of the sky, as he goes. At other times he is clearing the trenches behind the sea wall where the water stands murky brown, or digging for bait, or cutting the wiry grass, or firing it so that miles of smoke boil along the dikes and are pulled out to sea. But, at low tide, he is on the mud. He is an oldish man, walking with his head down, but agile; his skin is tanned and his neck corded with wrinkles. He does not say much except, perhaps, to ask the time or to be surprised as in a dream that his guess is so far wrong. Far out on the mud he goes in his high, red waders, with square boards strapped to his feet to keep him from sinking in too far, and you follow the procession of his footprints across the ranges as if it were the track of some fantastic splay-footed bird. He knows where he can pick his way for miles, never quite sinking up to the knees, half sliding, half skiing down the slopes, splashing into water, mounting the next range. It is surprising to see him, as surprising as if he were walking on water itself. He knows the mud, the geographical system of slime, with its massif, its basins, its tributaries, the firm, the soft, the reedy, the long spongy shoulders. He carries a basket and is collecting winkles. His happy time is when, having trudged back to the wall, he leaves his basket awash in running water to be cleansed, and sits down to rest.

* * *

One morning, when I passed him, he said, slyly, indifferently: "You think you've come to the end of everything," and nodded to the derelict creek; and his eyes—as Canute's must have looked—had an artful glance of a very wise man, which said: But that's where you're wrong.

When the tide turns, the whole country near the sea changes. At the flood the sea pours over the lip of a shallow bar and, deepening immediately, moves down the creek like a momentous bird slowly opening blue wings into the inlets to east and west. There is no breaking of waves and the flood is all the more majestic for its slowness, for being imperceptible and secretive. The water rises as in a tilted pan. An hour, and the main channels, coiling as thin as silver eels in the mud, begin to swell; two hours, and the tributaries in the mud banks are fattening; three hours and the upper slime of the banks alone lies above the water. Islands of reeds become gradually soaking mats and then, an hour before high tide, they are only frail hairs. At the quay, where the granite steamer stood for half the day, grotesque on its keel in a puddle of water with its rudder rusty and its screw useless, there are now eighteen feet of water. For miles and miles the derelict marsh is covered and a warm and beautiful fullness has been brought into the land, healing its wounds. The grassy sea walls that, at low tide, looked like abandoned trenches thrown far apart from each other in speechless hostility are now drawn closer. They are brought to their use. The flat country loses its air of being two dimensional and swells and gleams with a royal and ready volume. Flat villages become solid. The raggedness of the shores has gone.

* * *

It is at this time, when the tide is nearly at the flood, that people are drawn down to the quay to look at the water. If this were the open sea, they would be going to see a long familiar drama, like a Chinese play, monotonously streaming on for days and days. The open sea is an alien, mysterious, foreign quarter forever encamped outside the coast. But, to this inland quay, they come to see what the water is doing, as they might put their heads into a carpenter's shop to watch a piece of wood planed smooth. The tide here is a working, living creature, a cunning Beowulfian Worm basking in his haunt. They wonder and they laugh that it should come up so far out of its native element. They treat it as a familiar visitor, who comes peddling round and gets nothing out of it. There is an Italian organ grinder who arrives once a month in the village, plays two hymns and a dance, makes no money, raises his hat high off his head to unanswering windows and goes away, neither pleased nor disappointed, having gained nothing by it. The not unsimilar disinterestedness of the tide is wonderful to think of and that half-hour of variation gives it something of private calculation. Yet what, above all, it brings to the land is plenitude and peace, for with the water comes the sky, drawn over it like a long robe. Some very beautiful creature is passing whose slow movement enters into the jerky, comic, ant-hill movements of the land, so that any man or woman seen near the flow and light of the sea is touched with this intangible majesty.

* * *

There is an old woman I often pass on the deserted creek where the swans are, who kneels on the sea wall cutting grass for her goats with an old kitchen knife, and putting it into her sack. She has two fierce dogs with her, and one she ties to her ankles. She will be there a whole morning, a whole afternoon. She is fair-haired and her face is a scalding red. She is toothless and smiling and she does not get up from her knees even when the squalls spit over the dike. The wind abounds when the blackthorn flowers. Her two dogs stand in the grass and bark at sea birds, dig at the rat holes or crouch in the rain. She is there always with her knife cutting at the grass; and to pass her when Canute's tide is out and far away, and to return and see her again when the creek is drinking its full again and working away, is in some way strange and moving. She smiles and calls the dogs in as if you might be time itself, disguised and passing. The silences have large spaces to move in around her, but close to her are the little living noises: the busy cutting of her knife, her humming and the snuffling of her dogs.

She and the winkle man never pass on the wall. Once he has rested, out onto the mud he goes again and will pass her a mile away where he has a duck punt hidden. In a few inches of water, he will push himself along to the end of the creek. He can do much with a few inches of water. And, as I have gone away, he and the woman are like two birds far apart on the marsh. What do they think, who come down to the sea day after day as others draw themselves up to a fire? That there is coming and going, fulfilling and recession; and, with Canute, that there is no end?

V. S. PRITCHETT

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Journey to Limoise

Nothing in my estimation was so delightful as that journey to Limoise. We scarcely ever went in a carriage, for it was not more than three and a half miles distant; to me, however, it seemed very far, almost lost in the woods. It lay toward the south, in the direction of those distant, sunny lands I loved to think of. (I would have found it less charming had it been towards the north.)

Every Wednesday evening, at sunset, the hour therefore varying with the month, I left home accompanied by Lucette's elder brother, a grown boy of eighteen or twenty, who seemed to me a man of mature age. As far as I was able I tried to keep pace with him, and, in consequence, I was obliged to go more rapidly than when I walked with my father and sister; we went through the quiet streets lying near the ramparts, and passed the sailors' old barracks, the sounds of whose bugles and drums reached as far as my attic museum when the south-wind blew; then we passed through the fortifications by the most ancient of its gray gates—a gate almost abandoned, and used now principally by peasants with flocks of sheep and droves of cattle—and finally we arrived at the road that led to the river. . . .

The river was very changeable, being subject to the tides and to all the moods of the neighboring ocean. We crossed in a ferryboat or a yawl, always having for our oarsmen old sailors with bleached beards and sunburnt faces, whom we had known from earliest childhood.

When we reached the other bank, the rocky one, I always had a curious optical illusion: it seemed to me that the town from which we had come, and whose gray ramparts we still could see, suddenly drew very far away from us; for in my young head distances exaggerated themselves strangely. Upon this side all was different, the soil, the grass, the wild flowers; and even the butterflies that hovered over them; nothing here was like those approaches to our town in whose fens and meadows I took my daily walk. And the differences, which perhaps others would not have noticed, thrilled and charmed me, for it had been my habit to spend, perhaps to waste, my time in observing the infinitesimally small things in nature, and I had often lost myself in contemplation of the lowliest mosses. Even the twilights of these Wednesday evenings had about them something distinctive and peculiar which I cannot express; generally we reached the far shore just as the sun was setting, and we watched it, from the height of the lonely plateau, disappear behind the tall meadow-grass through which we had but newly come, and as it sunk, its great ruddy disk seemed uncommonly large.—PIERRE LOTI, in "The Story of a Child." Translated from the French by CAROLINE F. SMITH.

Return to Islands

I
Leaving the fire and the slow candlelight,
Leaving behind the dim and quiet walls,
I walked into the mists of the moonlight.
Beyond the horses, champing in their stalls,
The road turned seaward, from the shiny dew,
A bubbling fragrance rose of wild rose burning,
And the bright starlight led me pensive through
The pearly fields, and this was my returning.

A ripple first awoke along the sand,
I heard a run of silver on the beach,
Until at last I leaned and dipped my hand,
The curled wave finally within my reach.
Somewhere a gull was rising over me
And over the enchantment of the sea.

II
Always I shall return because the sound
Of breaking spindrift ever is my own;
Others may have their cities. I have found
A dearness here, unmarred, untouched, unknown
Save by those who, like mariners, are one
With wave and water and the cry of foam,
And, like a ship with banners in the sun,
I reef my sails again and hurry home.

The summer moonlight fell upon the spume,
And mist blew in my face; the islands were
More beautiful than ever and the gloom
Of night held wonder, under spruce and fir
I held my breath and waited there upon
The cliff to greet that chanticleer—the dawn!

HAROLD VINAL.

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Old Church, Manila: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Elizabeth Keith

THERE may not be many cities where such a number of different races are to be met with as in Manila; and, as with the people, so it is with its buildings and streets. Having the tower of the "Old Church" as the center of a busy and many-colored scene, Miss Keith's print teems with interest and variety.

Above this gay, somewhat unusual, but cleverly chosen foreground, a somber structure introduces a new but effective note in dark brown and dull green hues; and, contrasting with them, the rich green of the palm trees on the other side. The tower of the old church, with its patinated copper roof, rises behind a network of twisted branches tufted with sunlit bunches of green foliage, which add further to the beauty of the color scheme.

The fine old tower remains a silent monument to the fact that Spain was once a mistress of the seas, proud and ambitious, looking for new worlds to conquer—and almost conquering a new world.

Mrs. Rinehart Wrote Furiously

I did not want a career. The word has never been used in the family and never will be. I "work" when and where I can, but there is no real career, and never has been.

But I began to work now, to write fast and furiously, to listen with a sinking heart for the postman, to glance at the mail in a maid's hands and know at an incredible distance the envelope containing a returned manuscript. Now and then one was accepted. . . .

For four years I sent out material as I wrote it, only correcting the typed copy. Then one day I decided to rewrite a story which had come back from twelve different markets, a quiet story about the Spanish War. In its revised form I sent it to Scribner's and it was accepted. That taught me something. I still knew no writing people. Once indeed I had met Willa Cather, teaching in the high school which I had attended, and she told me she wrote a story and then laid it away, sometimes for months. After that she did it again. But I was too young and eager for that. Ideas were coming fast and strong. I had to get one out of the way to be ready for another. It was the Scribner experience from which I learned.

All this time I sat in my house and looked out at life. Yet it had extended somewhat; I had gone to New York once or twice, knew Bob Davis well and one or two editors casually, I was still making the children's clothing, doing the mending, even struggling with my own garments. . . .

Slowly I was beginning to realize that writing was an art, and that a great many people took that art seriously. I was still reading, but carefully now, studiously. I studied Stevenson, Sarah Orne Jewett. I read Anthony Trollope's life, twenty years of writing and no publisher accepting his work. I knew that I was almost fatally facile, often incredibly bad. I would read something finely done and quit writing in despair, for days, for weeks. I took to studying Roget's *Thesaurus*, and I wrote out one copy entirely and had to buy another. I got out an old schoolbook of mine, *Trench on Words*, and studied that.

And of course always I was living. My writing was only a small part of my world. The house, servants, children, friends, food, clothes, took most of my time. In such leisure as I had I wrote furiously, so that even now it requires a good secretary to keep up with me. No fountain pen flowed fast enough. I used, and still use, a fountain pen without a cap, since it is small and tight, but I not only fill it. I am apt to dip it also.

I still went to market three times a week, and it is entirely characteristic that over the butcher's telephone, set out among various cuts of meat, I listened while my husband read me the publisher's letter which accepted my first book. — MARY ROBERTS RINEHART, in "My Story."

GOBIERNO POR LA ORACIÓN

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN SU libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (pág. 189) Mrs. Eddy escribe: "El gobierno del Amor divino deriva su omnipotencia del amor que crea en el corazón del hombre; porque el amor es leal, y no hay lealtad sin amor." ¡El gobierno del Amor divino! ¡Qué idea tan estupenda; y de cuán vital importancia para el bienestar de un mundo castigado por la tempestad! Nunca ha habido momento en el curso de la historia humana, en que se haya presentado una ocasión más oportuna para demostrar este gobierno supremo que la que se nos presenta ahora por el estudio y la práctica de la Ciencia Cristiana.

El gobierno de Dios expresado en la hermandad del hombre,—ese ha sido un ideal reconocido entre las naciones cristianas hace ya mucho tiempo; pero ¿se puede decir que se ha demostrado prácticamente de la manera que su expositor, Cristo Jesús, lo deseaba, mientras que haya envidia y miedo y discordia entre el pueblo de Dios? El primer paso de un gobierno civil, al tomar cargo del mando, es el de revestirse de autoridad, para poder proteger el bienestar de la gente bajo su mando. La gente de su parte tiene que reconocer este mando, para poder gozar de la seguridad que su gobierno le ofrece. Lo mismo pasa con el gobierno espiritual, bajo el cual nos encontramos, como hijos de Dios. El gobierno divino de bien universal ha gobernado al hombre y el universo en armonía perfecta por toda la eternidad; pero como mortales ignoramos este hecho, hasta que nos despierte la revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana a reconocerlo. El reconocimiento de la supremacía del gobierno de Dios es por lo tanto de suma importancia; porque esta aquiescencia con el poder omnipotente despoja el reino ilusivo del mal y vacía el pensamiento de orgullo, prejuicios, justificación propia y egoísmo, todos los cuales quisieran implantar, si eso fuera posible, otro gobierno opuesto a la supremacía de Dios. "La experiencia demuestra", escribe Mrs. Eddy en la página 354 del libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS, "que la humildad es el primer paso en la Ciencia Cristiana, en la cual todo se gobierna no por el hombre o por las leyes materiales, sino por la sabiduría, la Verdad y el Amor."

Habiendo tomado ese paso inicial de la humildad, reconociendo el gobierno de Dios, de la Mente divina, estamos mejor preparados para ponernos sin reservas bajo su protección y para esperar la armonía que resulta de la operación de sus leyes benéficas. Pero—alguien puede preguntar—¿cómo podemos someter nuestra experiencia a estas leyes? ¿Cómo podemos saber que estamos bajo el gobierno de Dios, regidos por bondad y poder divinos? La contestación a estas preguntas se encuentra en la oración. Es la oración la que nos revela el reino espiritual. Es la oración la que nos da la seguridad del bien espiritual. Es la oración la que prueba la proximidad y la bondad de Dios, patentes en la curación de la enfermedad y del pecado y en la victoria sobre la ignorancia y el miedo con sus manifestaciones engañosas.

Un tratado profundo y hermoso sobre la oración se encuentra en el capítulo de este título en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy. Aquí el estudiante puede encontrar contestación a todas sus preguntas, tanto con respecto a la naturaleza de la oración como al método de emplearla en el ministerio de la curación espiritual. Aquí aprende que la oración no sólo es pedir algo, sino hacer algo, saber algo. Es evidente, por lo tanto, que la oración verdadera, la que nos abre las puertas de la experiencia espiritual, nos tiene que traer conceptos de mayor claridad y proximidad de Dios y de las relaciones del hombre con Dios, poniendo en práctica de esa manera en los asuntos humanos el gobierno del Amor divino y la hermandad del hombre. Más tarde o más temprano ha de demostrarse en la experiencia de cada uno la verdad acerca del gobierno de Dios, en la curación y regeneración de lo que pudieramos llamar su identidad humana. Más tarde o más temprano tenemos que llegar a comprender que el gobierno de Dios es primario y supremo en cada detalle de nuestros asuntos, que guía con sabiduría perfecta, que dirige con verdad eterna y consuela con la ternura del Amor divino.

Tantas veces como seamos afrontados por las ilusivas influencias, falsamente así llamadas, del orgullo, de la voluntad humana, de los equivocados razonamientos humanos y sugestiones agresivas, es menester que sepamos que el gobierno sagrado de Dios es supremo, y que no hay lugar para otra cosa. El gobierno divino del bien está siempre presente y permanente. No es exito en un momento y fracaso en el otro. No es parcial en su soberanía ni restringido en su aplicación, sino divino e inteligente, supremo, universal y omnisciio. Dirige toda circunstancia, se afirma bajo todas las condiciones, no conoce competidor ni contrario, y es eternamente victorioso en toda contienda, donde una oración justa se emplee.

La Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy, encontró acceso al reino de los cielos por la avenida de la oración. El que ese método se haya demostrado cada vez más eficaz es evidente en la rapida extensión del movimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana y en los millares de casos de curación bien verificados, que se relatan en los cultos semanales de testimonios y se publican en los periódicos de la Ciencia Cristiana. A medida que la humanidad progrese, el poder de la oración de invocar al gobierno de Dios se comprenderá mejor, hasta que, según las palabras de San Pablo, "todos lleguemos a la unidad de la fe y del conocimiento del Hijo de Dios, al estado del hombre perfecto, a la medida de la estatura de la plenitud de Cristo" (según a la Versión Moderna de la Biblia).

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Government Through Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 189) Mrs. Eddy writes, "The government of divine Love derives its omnipotence from the love it creates in the heart of man; for love is allegiant, and there is no loyalty apart from love." The government of divine Love! What a stupendous thought; and how vital to the welfare of a storm-tossed world! Never before in the course of human history has there been a greater opportunity for demonstrating this supreme government than is opened today through the study and practice of Christian Science.

The government of God expressed in the brotherhood of man has long been an acknowledged ideal among Christian nations; but can it be said to have been practically demonstrated in the way in which its expounder, Christ Jesus, intended, while there is jealousy and fear and strife among God's people? The first step of a civil government on assuming office is to take upon itself authority for guarding the well-being of the people under its control. The people in their turn must acknowledge this control in order to enjoy the security their government affords. So it is with the spiritual government under which, as God's children, we find ourselves. God's government of universal good has from all eternity ruled man and the universe in perfect harmony. As mortals, we are unaware of this until awakened to the fact by the revelation of Christian Science. Acknowledgment of the supremacy of God's government is therefore of primary importance; for this acquiescence in the almighty power despoils the illusive kingdom of evil, and empties thought of pride, prejudice, self-justification, and self-love, all of which, if it were possible, would set up another government to oppose the supremacy of God. "Experience," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 354 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "shows that humility is the first step in Christian Science, wherein all is controlled, not by man or laws material, but by wisdom, Truth, and Love."

Having taken this initial step of humility in the acknowledgment of the government of God, divine Mind, we are better prepared to place ourselves unreservedly under its protection, and to expect the harmony resultant from the operation of its beneficent laws. But how, someone may ask, can we bring our experience under these laws? How can we know that we are under the government of God, controlled by the divine goodness and power? An answer to these questions is found in prayer. It is prayer that reveals the spiritual kingdom. It is prayer that gives us the assurance of spiritual good. It is prayer that proves the nearness and goodness of God, seen in the healing of sickness and sin and in the overcoming of ignorance and fear with their unreal manifestations.

A profound and beautiful treatise on prayer is to be found in the chapter on this subject in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Here the student may find his every question answered, as regards both the nature of prayer and the method of employing it in the ministry of spiritual healing. Here he learns that prayer is not merely asking for something, but is doing something, knowing something. It is clear, therefore, that true prayer, opening as it does the gates of spiritual experience, must bring a closer and clearer view of God and of man's relationship to God, thus making the government of divine Love and the brotherhood of man practical in human affairs. Sooner or later in the experience of everyone the truth about God's government must be demonstrated in the healing and regenerating of the so-called human selfhood. Sooner or later we must understand that the government of God is primal and supreme in every detail of our affairs; that it guides with unerring wisdom, regulates with eternal truth, and comforts with the tenderness of divine Love.

As often as we are confronted with the counterfeit so-called influences of pride, human will, human misguided judgment, and aggressive suggestion, do we need to know that God's sacred government is supreme, and that nothing else has place. God's government of good is ever present and permanent. It is not a failure one moment and a success the next. It is not partial in its sovereignty or restricted in its application, but divine and intelligent, supreme, universal, and omniscient. It governs every circumstance, holds its own under any conditions, knows no competitor or opponent, and is eternally the victor in every contest wherever a righteous prayer is employed.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, found access to the heavenly kingdom through the avenue of prayer. That this method is proved increasingly efficacious is apparent by the rapid growth of the Christian Science movement, and by the thousands of authentic cases of healing recounted at the weekly testimony meetings and printed in the Christian Science periodicals.

As humanity progresses, the power of prayer to invoke God's government will be better understood, until, in the words of Paul, "we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Going Home

(Burlington Route)

How smoothly the trains run beyond the Missouri;
Even in my sleep I know when I have crossed the river.
The wheels turn as if they were glad to go;
The sharp curves and windings left behind,
The roadway wide open,
(The crooked straight
And the rough places plain.)

They run smoothly, they run softly, too.
There is not noise enough to trouble the lightest sleeper.
Nor jolting to wake the weary-hearted.
I open my window and let the air blow in,
The air of morning,
That smells of grass and earth—
Earth, the grain-giver.

How smoothly the trains run beyond the Missouri;
Even in my sleep I know when I have crossed the river.
The wheels turn as if they were glad to go;
They run like running water,
Like youth, running away.—
They spin bright along the bright rails,
Singing and humming,
Singing and humming.
They run remembering,
They run rejoicing,
As if they, too, were going home.

—WILLA CATHER, in "April Twilights and Other Poems."

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by
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STOCK MARKET SHOWS GAIN IN EARLY TRADING

Advances of 1 to 2 Points Noted—Rails Improve —Volume Is Small

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—The advance in the stock market was quietly resumed today, as traders took courage from the continued steadiness of the bond market, and the quick drying up of liquidation in shares which appeared Monday.

The turnover in shares remained small, but shorts seeking to retire their commitments found near-by offerings scarce, and prices quickly rose a point or more in several of the leaders.

News Mixed in Tenor

Final prices were shaded somewhat by late realizing, but a number of the leaders closed up 1 to nearly 2 points. The closing tone was firm. The turnover approximated 600,000 shares.

An extreme gain of 1¾ points in U. S. Steel preferred was cut in half, and Union Pacific slid back a fraction after rising more than 2. Such issues as American Can, American Telephone and Santa Fe were up a point or more.

The midweek business statistics were somewhat mixed in tenor. Sentiment seems to have improved somewhat in the steel industry. The Youngstown area has shown some gain at the middle of the week, as result of resumption by some plants which had been awaiting an accumulation of orders.

The report of electric power production for the week ended July 16 was somewhat disappointing, showing a reduction from the like week of last year of 13.9 per cent, the sharpest drop thus far. Petroleum statistics showed that the drop in Oklahoma crude output last week had been offset by gains elsewhere, notably California, so that output in the aggregate was barely changed.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market maintained a quiet and orderly demeanor today with the majority of issues holding around their previous prices.

Continuance of the unsettled conditions in Germany again brought liquidation of some of the Reich loans. Both the German Government 5½s and 7s dropped around 2 points at one time in comparatively heavy trading. Declaration of martial law in Berlin and the establishment of a virtual dictatorship added to the uncertainties of the German investment situation.

In the domestic section some obligations of power and light companies eased moderately following announcement of another decrease in electric output throughout the country. The rails and industrials indicated fair improvement in spots, although there were no buoyant rallies in these departments. The higher grade carriers made the best showing while some of the more speculative rails were moderately soft. Bonds of Phillips Petroleum, Postal Telegraph, Goodyear and Youngstown Sheet & Tube firmed.

The United States Government list advanced substantially with the activity much more pronounced than yesterday. Principal strength was exhibited by the Treasury 3s, 3⅛s and 4s.

CROWN ZELLERBACH'S EARNINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK, July 20—Crown Zellerbach Corporation, for the fourth fiscal year of unified operation, ended April 30, 1932, reports consolidated net income available for preference dividends of $1,512,000, equivalent to $6.03 per share on the 250,601 shares of preference stock outstanding at the end of the year.

This represents an increase of $217,000 over the net income reported for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1931.

In a letter to stockholders, President J. Zellerbach said: "Bank loans and other current liabilities have been reduced $6,188,491 during the year. Cash on hand was $500,118 greater than a year ago, totaling $2,831,819 as at April 30, 1932. Inventories have been substantially reduced in line with curtailed operations."

RAILWAY REPORTS

ANN ARBOR

	1932	1931
May net loss	$45,520	$19,808

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1932	1931
May net loss	$68,525	$28,242

DELAWARE & HUDSON R. R. CO.

	1932	1931
May net loss	$317,396	$6,697
5 months net loss	1,646,099	637,286

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1932	1931
May net loss	$745,533	$344,883

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1932	1931
May net loss	$820,599	$523,525

MOBILE & OHIO

	1932	1931
May net loss	$203,118	$162,958

FLORIDA EAST COAST

	1932	1931
May net loss	$305,219	*$26,485

*Income.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1932	1931
May net loss	$845,019	$259,989

WABASH

	1932	1931
May net loss	$535,718	$266,562

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 20—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 20	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.59	$.60⅜	$.67
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.48¾	.46¾	.72⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.29¼	.30½	.38¼
Flour	4.00	4.10	4.25
Beef, family	13.00	13.00	13.00
Pork	20.25	19.25	23.00
Lard	.0575	.0575	.0850
Cotton, mid up	.0575	.0580	.0950
Zinc	.0250	.0260	.0390
Iron	14.34	16.34	17.01
Steel, bill Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05¼	.05⅜	.08
Tin	.2075	.2112	.2515
Rubber	.02⅛	.02¾	.0637½
Sugar	.0415	.0400	.0465
Lead	.0265	.0270	.0440
Print Cloth	.02⅛	.02⅛	.0387½

INTERLAKE IRON CORP.

Interlake Iron Corp. reports June quarter net loss of $574,734 after charges, compared with net loss of $391,495 the previous quarter and a net loss of $264,762 in the June, 1931, quarter. Six months' net loss was $966,229, compared with a net loss of $195,307 a year before.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 20	Last July 19
5¾	1⅛	..	Adams Express	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	400	10	9½	10	..
62⅛	35½	4½†	AirReduction	1400	53¾	34¾	38¾	34
16⅝	7¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	18100	11⅛	10¼	11	10
3⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	400	⅝	⅜	⅝	⅝
7¾	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1¼	1	1¼	1
87½	42½	6†	Allied Chem	9400	47⅝	46½	47⅝	46½
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	107	107	107	106¼
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	700	5½	5½	5½	5½
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	6	5⅝	5⅞	..
17¾	12	2	Amereda	100	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	16⅞
18½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	1200	9¾	9⅛	9½	8⅝
47	27	.3	Am Bank Note pf	10	33	33	33	..
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	8	7¾	7¾	..
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	400	51	50¾	51	..
73⅞	29⅜	5†	Am Can	16200	33⅞	32⅛	33⅛	32⅜
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	400	101½	101½	101½	..
8⅜	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	10	19⅞	19	19⅝	19½
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	400	24¾	23⅜	24¾	..
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	5	5	5	4½
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	..
8½	2½	..	Am International	700	4	3¾	4	3⅝
4	1½	..	Am La Fr pf	20	1½	1	1	..
9¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	1700	6¼	5⅜	6⅛	..
44⅝	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	20½	20½	20½	19⅞
33	7⅞	3	Am News	20	15	14¼	14¼	14½
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	5	4⅜	4⅜	4½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16⅝
8½	3½	..	Am Radiator	5100	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
13	3	..	Am Rolling-Mill	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	700	17	16	17	16
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	8	7½	8	8
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	33⅛
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	4	4	4	4
36⅜	20	2½†	Am Stores	100	24	24	24	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	20½	20⅛	20½	19½
88⅛	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	67	67	67	64
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	47100	74⅞	73¼	74¾	73⅛
24½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	13	12½	13	12¼
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	91½	19½	19½	..
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	4	3⅝	4	3⅞
17½	5½	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	41¾
2	⅝	..	Armour Oil A	100	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
14⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
99¾	61½	.25e	Asso Oil	50	7	6¾	6⅞	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	7200	24¾	23½	24¾	23
86	35	..	Atchison pf	400	42¾	41½	42⅜	41
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	12	12	12	..
12⅞	1⅜	1	Atl Refining	5100	12¾	12	12⅜	11⅞
25½	2¾	1	Atlas Powder	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	9200	49¾	47½	49¼	47
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	2	2	2	2

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	200	3¼	3	3¼	..
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	10	10	10	9⅞
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3100	6⅞	6⅛	6½	6
4½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	8½	8	8½	7½
99	64	6½†	Bamberger pf	100	69	69	69	..
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	15	15	15	..
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	..
48¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1700	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅜
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	700	10	9⅝	10	9⅜
24	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	24	23½	23½	24
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	6¾	6	6¼	..
51¼	31	5†	Bon Ami A	50	38	38	38	..
43⅛	20	2	Borden	5300	24	23¼	24	22⅞
12⅜	⅜	..	Borg Warner	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	700	4	3¾	4	3¾
11⅜	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	20400	22⅜	21	22⅜	21
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	3200	52¼	50	51½	48½
10½	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	1600	4¾	4	4¾	4
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	55½	55	55½	..
5	2¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
8⅛	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
19	7	..	Byers	400	9½	9¼	9½	9⅜

—C—

4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	2	2	2	..
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2400	1	10½	10⅞	10⅞
43⅜	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	14500	25⅜	24½	25	24⅛
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	38⅞	38⅛	38½	38⅛
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1100	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
5	1	..	Celanese Corp	300	2	2	2	..
16⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	700	16	15¾	15¾	15⅝
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	1400	5	4⅞	5	5
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	1500	5⅛	5	5⅛	4¾
20⅜	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	400	6⅜	6¼	6½	6½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4200	12	11½	12	11¾
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
3½	⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
15¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	2100	3⅜	3¼	3½	3¼
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Is & P	200	3	2¾	2¾	..
20½	2	..	Chi R I&P 6%	200	4½	4¼	4¼	..
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	300	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
28½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice ¾ Fuel	400	13	12½	13	..
68	50	6½	City Ice ¾ P pf	10	50½	50½	50½	50½
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	76	75	76	..
16⅛	4¼	1*a	Columbia Gas	600	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
41⅜	12½	2	Columbian Carb	1900	19½	19¼	19½	18½
7¾	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
60⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	110	52	52	52	..
26¼	11¾	.3	Comm Cred A	100	12	12	12	11¾
95	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	20	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
77	55¼	..	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	60	60	60	..
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	3100	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	5½
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	9100	2½	2	2	2
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S pf	100	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	34⅜
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	..
61¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	5800	37⅞	37	37¾	36⅝
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	86	86	86	86
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	500	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5¾
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	1600	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5½
1	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking A	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	31
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1400	22	21¼	22	20⅞
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1100	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
..	..	..	Cont Chares	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
47⅞	24⅜	3	Corn Products	900	29⅞	28¾	29⅜	28¾
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	30	110⅞	109	101	..
4¾	1⅞	..	Coty	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
19⅛	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	300	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅜
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	8	8	8	8
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	520	17	16¾	17	16¾
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
17	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	400	9½	9	9½	9
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	1	⅞	1	⅞
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

—D—

89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	1400	42½	40	42	..
122	51¼	8	Detroit Edison	200	60⅛	60	60⅛	..
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	200	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14¾
119⅜	71½	1.20	Dome Mines	3800	11	10½	11	10½
18	11¼	1.50†	Dominion Stores	400	14⅛	14	14	6
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	200	6	5⅜	6	..
23	7½	3	Dresser A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
59⅜	22	3	du Pont de Nem	7200	23¼	22⅜	23¼	22⅛
105	80⅜	6	du Pont deb	100	86½	86½	86½	86

—E—

87⅞	34¼	5	Eastman Kodak	1400	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	36⅜
1¼	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	25000	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
15⅞	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1700	3½	3½	3½	3½
64	10⅜	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	13	13	13	13⅜
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	300	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	..
10	2	..	Erie RR	300	3	3	3	3
2¼	½	..	Evans Products	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..

—F—

10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
94	75	6½	Filene's pf	50	75	75	75	..
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	900	40¼	39¾	40¼	39½
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	7	6¾	7	6⅝
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	100	13½	13½	13½	13
12	2⅛	..	Fuller pr pf	40	12	12	12	..

—G—

35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	8700	11	10	11	10¾
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	100	7½	7½	7½	..
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	500	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12¼
3⅜	½	..	Gen Bronze	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2¾	¼	..	Gen Cable	100	1	1	1	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	13600	10⅜	9¾	10¼	9⅞
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅝
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	800	22	21¼	21⅜	21¾
2⅜	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	½	½	½	⅜
24¾	3	6	Gen G&E cv pf	300	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
37	28	3	Gen Mills	100	31	31	31	31
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	9300	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8⅝
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	62⅞	62½	62⅞	61½
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	1½	1½	1½	..
28⅝	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	1000	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
14¾	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	12100	17¼	16½	17	16
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	12	12	12	..
68⅞	45	5	Gillette S R pf	400	60	58½	60	55
6⅝	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6	6	6	6⅛
19⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	500	12¼	11⅜	12	10⅜
95	70	6	Gold Dust pf	300	76	75	76	..
5⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	600	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
17	7	..	Goodrich pf	200	9	8½	9	8
18⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	900	9¼	8½	9⅛	8
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	700	26⅜	25	26⅜	..
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	16	15½	15½	15
1	⅜	..	Gould Coupler A	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7¾	2⅜	..	Granby	200	3	3	3	..
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	800	4½	4	4½	..
35¼	25	3	Grand Un pf	100	25	25	25	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	3300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
6⅞	3¼	..	Great West Sug	900	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	65	65	65	..
14¾	3	..	Gulf Mobile pf	..	3	3	3	..

—H—

2¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	1½	1½	1½	1
19	7⅞	..	Hahn D S pf	1800	12½	11¼	12½	11
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	38	38	38	..
10	3¾	..	Hawaiian Pine	500	4½	4½	4½	..
11⅞	7¾	..	Holland Furnace	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
131¾	110	9	*Homestake M	700	125	124¾	124¾	123
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	11⅜
5½	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	2300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	6	6	6	5⅝
8⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	1100	2	1¾	2	2

—I—

18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	4700	7½	7	7¼	6½
26½	9¼	..	Ill Central pf	400	10	9½	10	..
36	15½	4	Ill Central LL	20	22½	22⅜	22½	22½
39½	14⅜	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1900	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
24	10	..	Inland Steel	100	10½	10½	10½	..
8	2¼	.50†	Insuranshare Del	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¼
14⅝	2¼	..	Interbore Rap T	5400	6½	5¾	6¼	5½
4¼	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	1000	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
117	52½	6†	Int Business M	1700	62⅝	60¼	62½	59⅜
5½	1¼	.30	Int Carriers	400	2¼	2½	2¼	..
18¾	3⅜	..	Int Cement	900	9	7⅝	9	8
29¾	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	800	13	12½	12⅞	12¼
8⅝	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	200	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
4	⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	4500	5¾	5½	5⅞	5⅞
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	100	11½	11½	11½	11
44⅞	20½	3	Int Shoe	1200	22⅜	21¾	22½	22½
24⅞	7½	..	Int Silver	100	12	12	12	..

U. S. PIPE & FOUNDRY LOSS

United States Pipe & Foundry Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1932, total loss after depreciation and $177,126 loss on bonds sold, of $775,567. This compares with net profit in the corresponding 1931 period of $813,954, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 92 cents a share on 600,000 common shares.

PENNSYLVANIA-DIXIE CEMENT CORP.

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. reports for the 12 months ended June 30 profit of $350,902 before depreciation, depletion and interest, compared with $2,011,634 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1931. After provision for depreciation, depletion and interest, net loss was $1,643,140, compared with a net loss of $115,551 in the preceding 12 months.

STEEL PRICES UNCHANGED

The Iron Age composite prices are unchanged this week at 1.96 cents a pound for finished steel, $13.76 a ton for pig iron and $6.17 a ton for steel scrap.

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 20	Last July 19
65	36	4	Int Silver pf	20	32½	32½	32½	32½
13¼	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	1400	5	4½	5	4½
11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	3	?	3	..
18	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	..

—J—

25½	10	..	Johns Manville	1700	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	11⅜
84	30	4	Jones & Laughlin pf	120	34¼	33	33½	33⅛

—K—

10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜
38	18½	6	Kendall Co pf	10	20	20	20	20
13	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	1600	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜
19	8⅜	1	Kresge	400	8¼	8	8	7½
18⅜	10	1	Kroger Gros & B	600	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12

—L—

2½	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6½	3⅜	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	6¼	6¼	6	..
18	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	..
46⅜	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	500	33½	33½	33½	32¾
8	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
34	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	300	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	15½
72	39

WOOL MARKET IS CHEERED BY BROADER TRADE

Increased Demand Reflects Better Tone in Piece-Goods Markets

There is a broader demand for wool again this week. Interest is more pronounced in medium qualities, which last week were somewhat neglected in favor of the finer qualities of wool. Values for wool are maintained on a very steady basis. This applies equally to fine and medium qualities.

Mohair continues to occupy the center of the stage. Further sales of Texas adult hair have been made this week to so-called "regular users" of the staple, in contrast with the carpet mills. Evidently 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds of the Texas hair have been sold at a price believed to have been 7½c.

Sales of wool have comprehended practically every quality and description. Fine and fine medium French combing wools continue to absorb most of the buyers' attention, with good wools bringing the equivalent of 32@33 cents, clean basis.

Average wools suited to the topmakers' requirements have brought 30@31 cents.

For strictly staple fine wools of the best territory and Texas type, up to 35 cents, clean basis, has been paid in the original bags, while for the best graded staple fine territory and Ohio Pennsylvania delaine wools, 36@37 cents is quotable.

Half-blood combing wool has been in demand with Ohio wool of this type bringing up to 15 cents for the best wool. Territory wool of this type is quotable at 30@35 cents.

Three-eighths combing wool has been sold at about 30@31 cents, clean basis, for territory types and up to 15 cents for the choicest Ohio and Michigan and some houses want more money. For territory wools of the same quality 26@27 cents is being asked.

Woolen wools have been moving a little more widely. There is business being done moderately in white B lambs scoured wools at 28@30 cents.

Noils continue surprisingly steady. Fine white clear domestic noils are quoted mostly at 32 to 34c, with fair lots around 30c and French system noils of fine quality around 22 to 25 cents. Other qualities range from 20 to 32 cents for the better half-bloods down to 25 to 27c for three-eighths.

The London Colonial wool auctions close today. In the last few days, withdrawals have been somewhat heavier, as the buyers have secured the bulk of the wools they wished but prices have been fairly well maintained, with crossbreds showing an extreme advance for the series of about 20 per cent over the closing rates in June and merinos having made an extreme rise of about 10 per cent.

In the West, the movement of wool to the East continues fairly steady, with prices hardly changed. There is a disposition, on the part of the growers to withold their wool more than formerly. Buyers of the French combing fine and fine medium wools of the territory type figure that they should land these wools in Boston at 28 cents, clean basis.

In the bright wool sections, 11@11½ cents is being paid for the choicest wools of medium quality and for the best delaine clips in Ohio and Pennsylvania around 10@10½ cents, f. o. b. cars, with wool from the mixed sections about 1 cent less, according to the wool.

DIVIDENDS

Royal Bank of Canada declared a quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record July 30, placing the stock on a $10 annual basis, compared with $12 previously.

Owens Illinois Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 30 and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

St. Louis Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 23.

Hale Brothers Stores declared a dividend of 15 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. The company previously paid 25 cents quarterly.

Bullock Fund Ltd. declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

American Stores Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Nineteen Hundred Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Dominion Bridge, Limited, declared two quarterly dividends of 50 cents each, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 30, and Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31. This places the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $2.50 previously.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72½, DeBeers 3⅜ and Rand Mines 3½. Money was ½ and discount rates—Short bills ¾@⅞ and 3 month bills ⅞@⅝ per cent.

Employment Gaining In Various Sections

FROM various sections come reports of better conditions in industry with consequent increase in employment. At Gadsden, Ala., it is announced by the Gulf States Steel Company that its blooming, rod wire and nail mills resumed production this week. The Oberman Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mo., manufacturer of pants, is to resume operations tomorrow, Thursday, giving employment to 500 workers. The Victory Products Corporation, Gettysburg, Pa., maker of rubber products, opens its doors to 100 employees today after a shutdown of several months.

Toledo, Ohio, reports substantially improved conditions. Since July 1, 51 major plants, mostly automotive, have added 1281 workers, according to a statement by the Merchants and Manufacturers Associations. The concerns reporting represent about one-third of the industrial employment in the city, so it is estimated that 3000 persons have been recalled by Toledo plants in the last two weeks.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	70	70
Albany PWP 6s '48	28¾	28¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	13	13
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	7¾	7½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	8½	8½
Aber & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	27¼	26¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	66½	66½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	45¾	45½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	80	80
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	99¾	99½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100½	100¼
Amer T&T 5½s '60 Reg	93¾	93¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94¼	94
Amer T&T 5s '65	94	94
Amer T&T deb 5½s '66	101½	101¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	76	76
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	32½	32½
Anglo-Chile Net 7s '45	5	5
Armour & Co 4½s '39	69	69
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63¼	61¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s'95 sta reg	72	72
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86	85
Atch T&SF 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	80	80
Atlanta & Charl A L 4½s '44	64	64
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	70¾	70½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	97
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	98¼	98¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	73	72¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	39¾	38¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	20	19½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	28½	28½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s 'ct '48	77⅞	77⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	33¼	33
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48 B	101¾	101½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101¼	101
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	66	66
Boston & Main 4¾s '61	56	54
Boston & Maine 5s '67	50½	50
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	31	31
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	101¾	101¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¼	103¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 3s '68	83¼	81¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105	105
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94	93½
Bush Term con 5s '55	31	30
Bush Term Bldg 6s '60	52	52
Calif Fruit P 6s '38	60½	58¾
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	81	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	79½	79½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80½	80¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85	85
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '68	85½	84½
Can North deb 6½s '46	99	99
Can North deb 7s '40	99	98
Can Pacific deb 4s	65¾	65
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73	73
Can Pacific 5s '54	74	74
Cen District Tel 5s	102¼	102¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	68½	66½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	13½	12
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	100¼	100¼
Cen Il El & Gas 1st 5s '51	64½	64
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	70½	70
Certain-teed 5½s '48	43	43
Ches Corp 5s '47	24¾	24¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	39	38½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	71¼	71¼
Ches & O 4½s B	85	85
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	73½	71
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	86	83¾
Chicago E East Ill 5s '51	7½	7
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	37	36
Chicago Ind & L & L rfg 6s '47	32½	32½
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	4¼	4
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	19¾	19
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	16¼	16
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10¼	9¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	55	55
Chicago R I & P rfg 4s '34	29¾	28¾
Chicago R I & P 4½s '52 "A"	29¼	29
Chicago R I & P 4½s cv '60	13½	12½
Chicago Ter Trans 4s '58	33	33
Chicago Ter Trans & SE 1st 5s '60	16	16
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	88¾	88¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s F '63	89	89
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	58½	58½
Chile Copper 5s '47	23½	23
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92	92
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	94½	94
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	45	45
Clev Un Terminal 4½s E '77	36½	35¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	60	59½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	62½	62
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	75¼	75
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	69¾	69¾
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 Apr	70	70
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	69½	69½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	83	83
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	96	96
Con Gas 4½s '51	65¾	64½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	90	89¾
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	101	100¾
Container Corp 6s '46	101	100¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	23½	23½
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	67	66
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	54	54
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	21	21
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	102¼	102¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	74¼	74¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	77½	77½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	39	38¾
Den & Rio G W rfg 5s '55	41	41
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	7	7
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	91¾	91¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100¾	99
Detroit Ed 5s '62	99	98
Duluth S S & Atl 6s '37	100	100
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	96	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s B	97½	97¾
East Tenn Va 5s '56	98½	98¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	75
Erie RR ref 5s '67	15½	15½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18¼	18¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	17½	17½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	56	55½
Fed Metal 7s '34	66	66
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	55	55
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	31	31
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	50	50
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	6	6
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	92¼	92¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	40	40
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	102	101¾
Goodrich 6s '45	2	2
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	34¾	34½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	67½	67½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	67½	66¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	96	95¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	43	42½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	60	59½
Houston Oil 5½s '42	31	31
Hudson Coal 5s '62	45	45
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	32½	32
Humble Oil 5s '37	38½	38½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	102
Ill Central 4s '66	101	100¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	23	22¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	24½	24½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	25¾	25½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	97	96
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	66½	66½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	67	66½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	24¾	22
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5¾	5¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	5½	5½
Inter Rap Tran 5s stamped '66	48	46½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	48	46
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	27½	24
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	71	69
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	47¾	47½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	30½	30½
Int Paper 6s '55	34	33
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	12	12
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	39	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	25¾	25¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	26½	26¼
Iny Equity Corp 5s A '47	68½	69½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92¾	92¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	36½	36
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83½	83
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	53	52
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	77	76¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	46	46
Lehigh Val (Pa) 4s 2003	32½	32½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	74	74
Long Island 5s '34	85	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	26½	26½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97½	97
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	56½	56½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36½	33½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	35½	32½
Mercury Stores 5½s '41	68	64
Metro Edison 4½s '68	80	80
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	91	89
Metro Water 5½s 50	60	59½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	79½	79½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	77½	77½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	77¾	77¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	69	69
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	40	40
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11	11
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23½	23
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23¾	23¾
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	23½	23
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8¾	8½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76	75¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	69	69
Murray Body 6½s '34	68	68
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	80½	79¾
Nat Steel 5s	66½	65½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	95¾	95¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102	101½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80½	79
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60	60
N O T & M 5s B '54	24	24
N O T & M 5s C '56	22	22
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71½	71½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	61	61
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	64	63
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	38¾	38
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	36½	36½
NYC&HR rfg &im 5s 2013	39½	38¼
N YChi & StL 1st 4s '37	72	72
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17½	16¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	19½	19½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	40¾	38
NY Edison 5s '44 B	102	101½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	103¾	103¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94¾	94½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	41	41
NY NH&H 4½s '67	53¾	53
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	68	66½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	35½	35½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47¾	47½
NY State Ry 4½s ct '62	8½	8½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95	95
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	90½	90¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104	103½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100½
NY Trap Rock 6s '48	39½	38
Nlag Shares 5½s '50	44	43

	High	Low
Norf & W con 4s '96	85½	85½
North Am Co 5s '61	67¼	67¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '60	69½	67½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	69½	69½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	73	72
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58	58
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	80	79¾
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	60½	60¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96½	95¾
Nor States Pow 6s R '41	103	103
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '31	100¾	100¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13½	13½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	39	39
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	17½	17½
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	56	56
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82¼	82
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88½	88¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	49¼	49
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	70	69¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	90	89½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	33	33
Pere Marquette 5s '56	39	39
Phil B alt & Wash 4s '43	89	89
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	58	57½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	79¾	79
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90½	90
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	53	53
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	24½	24½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	45½	45
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	21	20¼
Pub Svc Elec & G 4s	91¼	91
Pure Oil 5½s '37	66½	65½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	61	60½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	66	65
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	41	41
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	47½	47½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	16	16
Rock Ark&Lou 4½s '34	24	23½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	50¼	50½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10¾	9½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10¾	9¼
StP M&M con 4s '33	93¾	93¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	52	52
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3	2½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	73¼	72½
Shell Union 5s '47	70½	70½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	81½	80¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	85¾	85¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '39	101¾	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	60	60
Smith A O 6½s '33	97	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100¾	100¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	66	65¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	34½	33
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	34	34
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	33½	32¾
So Pac Coast 4s A 4½s '77	54½	53
So Pac S F T 4s '50	17¾	16¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	21	20
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22	21½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	20	19
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101	100¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	39¾	39½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	13	13
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	93½	92½
Texas Corp 5s '44	82	80½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	46
Third Ave 5s '37	81¾	81¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24½	23
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92	91½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	79	78½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	77½	77½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	32¾	32
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	17½	17
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20¾	20
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97	97
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	58	57½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	6	6
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6¼	6¼
Wabash RR 5s D '80	6	6
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	16	15¼
Warren Bros 6s '41	29	29
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	93¾	92½
Western Maryland 4s '52	47¾	47½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	45	45
Western Pacific 5s A '46	31¾	31½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	55½	55½
Western Union 5s '51	48¾	48
Western Union col 5s '38	58¼	58¼
Western Union 6½s '36	59	59
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	48¾	48½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101¼	101¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	56¼	55¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	56	55

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jul20	Jul19
			Last	
3½s '47	101.7	101.4	101.4	101.5
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.26	101.24	101.24	101.24
2d conv 4¼s '42	102.23	102.20	102.23	102.21
US 3¼s '55	98.2	98.29	98.3	98.30
US 3½s '49	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.30
US 3½s '43 March	99.14	99.9	99.10	99.8
US 3½s '43 June	99.16	99.13	99.15	99.10
US 3½s '47	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.00
US 3¼s '56	100.27	100.24	100.25	100.20
US 4s '54	103	102.24	103	102.22
US 4¼s '52	106.7	106	106.7	106.00

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19	18½	
Akershus 5s '63	57½	57¼	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	73¾	73¾	
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	73¾	73¾	
Antioquia 7s A '45	7¾	7¾	
Antioquia 7s C '45	7¼	7¼	
Antioquia 7s D '45	7½	7	
Antwerp 5s '58	80	80	
Argentine Gov 5s '45	48¾	48¾	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	41¾	41¾	
Argentine Gov 5s June '59	44	44	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43½	43½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43½	42¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	43½	43½	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	43¼	43¼	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	42¾	42¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	43½	43½	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43	43	
Australia 4½s '56	65	63½	
Australia 5s '55	69¼	69	
Australia 5s '57	69	67¾	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90½	90½	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	38¾	38¾	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94½	94	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103¾	102¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103	102½	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	24¼	24¼	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	40¾	40½	
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '59	38¾	37¾	
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	28½	27	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	35½	35½	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6½	6	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6½	6½	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16	16	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20¼	20	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24	24	
Bremen 7s '35	39½	39½	
Brisbane 6s '50	68½	68½	
Brisbane 5s '57	57½	57½	
Brisbane 5s '58	57½	57½	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24	23½	
Buenos Aires 6s April '60	34	34	
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	53	53	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27¼	27¼	
Bulgaria 7s '67	20¾	20¾	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	27½	27½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98¼	98¼	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95	95	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95½	95	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	10	10	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	9	8½	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	9	9	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	11½	10¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7¼	7	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¼	7¼	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	32	32	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	25½	25¾	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	32	32	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32	32	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	64	64	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	64	64	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	30	30	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39	38½	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9¾	8½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	67	66½	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	79	79	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80½	80	
Dresden 7s '45	46	46	
Duke Price Power 8s '66	53½	52	
Fiat 7s '46 war	73¼	73¼	
Finnish Mun Loan 6½s A	45	45	
French (Rep) 7s '49	111½	111	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118½	118½	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	40¾	40¾	
German 7s '49	66	65½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	42	41¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	39	38½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	43½	43½	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	23¾	23¾	
Germ El Pow '53	39½	39½	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	39½	38¾	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	33½	33½	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	42	40¾	
Hamburg 6s '46	34	34	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	30½	30½	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	18¾	18	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	19	19	
Italy (King) 7s '51	90½	89	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52¾	53½	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	66¾	66½	
Karstadt 6s '43	18¼	18	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11¼	11	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	103½	
Medellin 6½s '54	11	11	
Meridionale El 7s '57	72½	72½	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	68	66	
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	83	83	
New South Wales 5s '57	66	65½	
New South Wales 5s '58	63¾	63¾	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103¼	103¼	
Norway (King) 5s '63	70½	70	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	74	74	
Norway (King) 6s '44	78	78	
Norwegian El 6½s '57	60	60	
Nuremberg 6s '52	20½	20½	
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	51¾	51	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	43	41	
Oslo G&E 5s '63	25	25	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103½	103½	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5¼	
Peru (Gov) 8s '61	5	5	
Poland 6s reg	35½	55½	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	47	47	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	57½	57	
Prussia 6½s '51	30	28	
Prussia 6s '52	29	27½	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	73½	72½	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	87½	86¾	
Rhine Main 7s '50	52¾	52½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	37¾	37½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	37½	37½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	38	37½	
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	22½	21¾	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	31¼	31¼	

Dakota Farmers To Hold Wheat For $1 a Bushel

TOLNA, N. D., July 20 (AP)—Across the fertile prairies of North Dakota, expected to produce one-sixth of the nation's wheat output this year, today is heard a crescendo chorus—"Hold the grain for $1 a bushel."

And if sponsors are successful, the cry will be taken up throughout the United States.

Dell Willis, Tolna farmer, is chairman of the organization which has stirred the farmers in more than 400 North Dakota townships to pledges holding their wheat, effective Aug. 1, unless and until the $1 level is reached.

Organizations are perfected along township lines. As producers sign an agreement, it is deposited with the township board. Certain farmers are designated to see the pledge is adhered to.

The agreed price will be based on Winnipeg quotations, which yesterday ranged from 53⅞ to 58 cents. The dollar will be for the best wheat, with discounts for lower grades.

Farmers, participating in the movement who lack storage room are allowed to haul the grain into elevators and receive storage tickets.

Federal estimates as of July 1 gave North Dakota an indicated wheat production of 124,000,000 bushels and a national total of 737,000,000 bushels.

WAGE RESTORATION BY INDIA TIRE CO.

AKRON, Ohio, July 20 (AP)—A salary and wage increase plan effective as of July 1, and calculated to restore to all employees the 20 per cent cut from wages last January was announced today by W. G. Klauss, president of the India Tire & Rubber Co.

"The plan contemplates adding to the wage and salary checks during the last six months of the fiscal year a sufficient amount to enable all employees to recover the pay they were deprived of by taking the cut," Mr. Klauss said, following a meeting of the board of directors.

He declined to reveal the number of employees or the pay-roll total, but it was understood the plant employs approximately 400 factory workers and about 50 in office posts.

The retirement of J. M. Alderfer of Sharon Center

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INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

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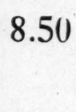
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M Daily

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

11 Local Offices
in Hudson County


Central Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Phone Journal Sq. 2-0640
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches in Beauty Culture, Expert Operators.
269 CENTRAL AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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158 MONTICELLO AVE., Cor. Belmont
Our combined stores carrying a full line of High-Grade Groceries, Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables, is one of the most complete stores in Hudson County
Dela-3-6810 ORDERS DELIVERED

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BARTLEY DODD DOLLEY
DYERS
1 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

Let GOODMAN'S
Clean your Rugs and Carpets
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
830 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

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470 PARK STREET

ORIGINAL
Montclair Ladies' Hatterie
New, Smartly Styled Millinery
Reasonably Priced
Your hats made into latest modes
Cleaned Hand-Blocked
385 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Opposite Post Office—Street Floor
Telephone: Montclair 2-9511

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

POST OFFICE DELICATESSEN
397 BLOOMFIELD AVE., Montclair, N. J.
Known for good Sandwiches. Prompt, Courteous and Intelligent Service

Discount 10%
on Cash and Carry Family Bundles and Dry Cleaning
Sundried Hand Laundry
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Mont. 2-1092

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
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Telephone Montclair 2-0019

Miss FRANCES SHOP
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Short Sleeved Print and Pastel Silk Frocks for Afternoons and Dinners at Home $3.95

BUY FROM
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FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-6870

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SWANSON & STELHI
One of Newark's Foremost Electrical Stores

A REAL GIFT SHOP
Including gifts suitable for all occasions.
The Best in ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
Sold on convenient Terms
RADIOS
of Leading Makes.
Westinghouse, G. M., Philco, Atwater Kent
R. C. A. Tubes
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General Electrical Contractors
Motor repairs of all kinds 710 Springfield Ave. Wa 2-8973

The Crescent Laundry
387 NORTH FIFTH STREET
Branch Brook 3-7200

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A.C.BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
KINNEY BUILDING Mi 2-2246

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
209 CENTRE MARKET
561 ORANGE STREET

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Telephone: Orange 5-7873
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily.

Est. 1856 Phone Orange 362
Albert Horton Williams Inc.
Granite—Marble—Bronze
Memorials
Washington and Cleveland Streets

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily Deliveries Throughout Essex County
239-241 MAIN STREET Or. 3-2243
"The House of Complete Satisfaction"

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

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THE ART SHOP

651 MAIN AVENUE
J. B. Stewart
Large variety of
GREETING CARDS
Picture Framing—Books
Artist Materials—Gifts

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
672 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

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Specializing in
Hammocks, Benches and Garden Hose
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

Miss Rose, *Millinery*
$5.00 and up
We will remodel your old hats, moulded to your head.
131 ELLISON ST., *Opp. City Hall*
Tel. Sher. 2-4571

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
Room 223, Romaine Bldg,
Phone Sher. 8475

PLAINFIELD

QUALITY
COAL
N. MEYERS & SONS Tel. 6-1911
303 WEST FOURTH ST., Plainfield, N. J.

Blossom Hill Farms
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

Personal Stationery, $1 per box
Best Available Values
Single or Double Sheets—Address Lines or Monograms
Cards for Holiday and All Occasions
Pictures—Framing
SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
Telephone 6-1707 PLAINFIELD, N. J.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
178 E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

GOOD SHOES, HOSIERY and GLOVES
M. C. VAN ARSDALE, Inc.
127 East Front Street Tel. 6-0016
The Centre of the Business Centre.

HARDWARE
GARDEN TOOLS, SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS. FULL LINE OF PAINTS AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.
F. A. KIRCH & CO.
201 Park Avenue Tel. Plfd. 6-0578

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Regular Deliveries to Roselle, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, the Plainfields, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Watchung, New Brunswick and Metuchen.

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, *Propr.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.
Tel. 6-2373

BON-TON CLEANERS & DYERS
2 GODWIN AVE., Ridgewood, N. J.
Tailors and Furriers

SUMMIT

Help employment relief while taking advantage of present low costs.
CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION and REPAIRS
Schouler Construction Co.
Builders Since 1887 NEWARK

TEANECK

Levitin & Unterweiser
Incorporated
REAL ESTATE
Insurance—Mortgages—Investments
510 CEDAR LANE Tel. Teaneck 6-723

WESTFIELD

AMERICAN SHOE REPAIRING
217 EAST BROAD STREET
Shoe Shines Hat Renovating
All Work Guaranteed *10 Free Shines with 1 Sole Job*

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

BIVONA BROS.
108-10 WEST BROAD STREET
CHOICE SEA FOOD
All orders attended promptly.
QUICK DELIVERY
Tel. Westfield 3042-3
Branch Store Plainfield, 308 Richmond St.
Telephone 2368

SHEFFIELD FARM COMPANY
High-Grade Dairy Products
Orders Taken at Store for Daily Delivery
56 ELM ST. Phone Westfield 2-1990

RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
HARRY KLINGER
254-256 EAST BROAD ST.
Tel. Westfield 2-2640—2641

ANDREW KRUP
Merchant Tailor and Furrier
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing
REPAIRING
We Call For and Deliver.
227 East Broad St. Phone Westfield 2-3588

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"FAMOUS" SHOES
Peacock *Walk-Over*
Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.

A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERROLL F. HOOK
If You Want Good Work Done
"GET THE HOOK"
PAPERHANGING, PAINTING, DECORATING
Dial 6864 717 N. SEVENTH ST.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM

See the
Majestic Electric Refrigerator
Prices $99.50 and up
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET

ERIE

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WALK OVER SHOES
826 STATE STREET

B. F Sieger
The Only Jeweler on the Pike
35 Years of Dependable Service
May We Serve You?
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing Substantially Reduced, Owing to Unseasonable Weather Conditions.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

MONARCH
Food Products
CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th Street
ERIE, PA.

TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Phoenix Silk Hosiery, 85c

TRAVELER'S
Retirement Income and
Life Insurance Policies
are very popular just now.
Why not look into this?
CLARENCE BROOKS
1118 ERIE TRUST BLDG. Phone 23-350

H. OPPENHEIMER
663 WEST 11TH STREET
Quality Meats
Fancy Groceries
Fresh Vegetables
We deliver. PHONE 24-291

Distributor—
Pittsburgh Proof Products
New Wallhide Wall Paint
ERIE WALL PAPER and PAINTING CO.
1002 Parade Street at 10th, ERIE, PA.

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and
1306 N. THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

For Your Summer Outfit Come to
Feller's
The Store for Women and Children at
THIRD and MARKET STREETS

MILLER'S
MATRIX AGENCY
Shoes and Hosiery for Women and Children
12 NO. THIRD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

DELICIOUS WAFFLES
Served with Creamed Dried Beef, Melted Cheese, Honey, Maple Syrup.
THE WAFFLE AND COFFEE SHOP
1837 CHESTNUT STREET
Second Floor
MINERVA JUSTICE CANDIES

PITTSBURGH

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TELEPHONE CARRICK 1677
9-12 a. m. daily except Saturdays.

DRAVO-DOYLE CO.
300 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Representative for the Iron Fireman, "the Automatic Coal Burner" for Homes and Buildings
Day and Night Service
Phone Court 5400

Mrs. R. S. RITZ
Foundation Garments
5401 BARTLETT STREET, SQ. HILL
Ph. Hazel 3319-R for Information

REINHOLD'S ICE CREAM
is made of the best dairy products obtainable. Visit our factory store. There is a dealer in your neighborhood. *Ask for Reinhold's.*
Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
5170 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 5373

READING

DISTINCTIVE SERVICE
THE ONLY
Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
M. F. LORISH & SON
Dial 4-8393
308 NORTH FIFTH STREET

Mobilgas *Fuel Oils* *Mobiloils*
Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
Blue Seal Oil Co. District
Dial 45195 730 WINDSOR STREET

Girls' Dresses and Clothing
1 to 12 Years
Boys' Suits and Coats, 1 to 6 Years
M. B. FRITZ, *Children's Shop*
15 NORTH FIFTH STREET

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
545-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.

B. & J. SAYLOR
Plain and Fancy Groceries Both High Grade
Tel. 6258 FOURTH and PENN STS.

SCRANTON

Summer Cottages
Boats and Canoes can be made to look like new with our products.
Chamberlain Paint Co.
334-336 Adams Avenue

Poller Bear Service
Solves All Repair Problems
Fenders and Bodies Rebuilt.
Good values in used cars.
POLLER MOTOR CO., Inc.
409 WYOMING AVENUE

FALL PLANTING
Should be arranged for now
Let us Plan and Plant for You
BESANÇONS, *Florists*
329 JEFFERSON AVE. *Member F. T. D. A.*

TRY OUR
HOME MADE DELICACIES
Potato or Cabbage Salad, lb. 19c; Ham or Beef Loaf, lb. 39c; Baked Ham, lb. 49c; Sandwich Relish, lb. 29c; Goulash, lb. 23c; Baked Beans, lb. 19c.
CHAPPELL'S Ready Pay Store
PROVIDENCE SQUARE

SEWICKLEY

ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE CO.
Buick
LEE TIRES
Kozak Cloths
BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 461

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The best place to market after all"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-05-06-07

Sewickley Market
Meats, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry
Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
438 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 1227—1228

KNAPP'S
Sewickley
Broadway Pharmacy
Coraopolis

Myers Sandwich Shop

MOTTO
"Service and Quality"
SPECIAL NOON LUNCHES
Sandwiches made to please the individual's taste.

UPPER DARBY

Sherry's
MARKET-69TH ST.
RESTAURANT
Featuring Fresh Fruits, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pies and Pastries. Delicious Coffee.
FULL COURSE DINNER, 65 CENTS
COMPLETE LUNCHEON, 35 CENTS

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Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Two Stores for Your Convenience
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611 Hay Street Penhurst 4823

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

PENNSYLVANIA

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
16-18 NORTH SHERIDAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

NEW STYLES—NEW COLORS
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
BATHING SUITS
and ACCESSORIES
Our stocks are large and complete. The prices are the lowest possible.
STILLMAN'S, York, Pa.

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W. MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEE, PAJAMAS

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK — Apartments or board-residence; facing the sea; terms moderate. MISS E. M. FOSTER, 18, Wellington Esplanade.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH, 14 BELMONT—Central; lovely views; terms from 2½ gns.; excellent cuisine; bedroom gas fires; separate tables.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Every comfort for permanent guests and holiday visitors; close to sea; gas fires in bedrooms; terms moderate. MISS BAKER, 19 Cantelupe Road.

HOVE—Board residence, midday dinner; 3 minutes sea, garage ½ minute; terms from 3§/-. "DEVON HOUSE," Norton Road.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

SOMERSET, Mendip Hills—Highly recommended, restful home, near Wells, Cheddar and Glastonbury. Proprietress, Sunnyholm, Cranmore, Shepton Mallet.

SOUTHAMPTON — Pleasant holidays for ladies, interesting neighbourhood, comfortable, good food; single room 30/- per week inclusive. 31 Carlton Crescent.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—The Links Guest House; uphill 1 minute sands; golf; every comfort; garage. Weston 1370. MRS. DOROTHY PAINE.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FAVOURITE SEASIDE RESORT, LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON—6-cubicles; for immediate sale; auditor's figures 1931; £1100. Full particulars from PANDORA, York Road, Bognor Regis. Phone No. 561.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

ROCKROSE, TONGDEAN AVENUE, HOVE, SUSSEX—Extension now complete. Stations: Brighton or Hove. Tel. Preston 3321.

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply the SUPERINTENDENT, 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES, Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

FLATS TO LET

FOLKESTONE—Well-furnished Maisonette on the leas facing lovely sea views; 7 rooms, usual offices; electric light and power, gas and Sentry boiler; available winter months from Oct. 1st; 3½ gns. p. w. Box M-320, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

SOUTH DEVON—Furnished modern cottage, center Torbay, to let one year from September; 2 minutes sea, shops, trams. Chestnut Cottage, Garfield Road, Paignton.

SOUTH WALES—To let on lease, unfurnished, moderate-sized country house; electric light, independent boiler (Ideal), good water supply; 3 bed and dressing-rooms, 2 smaller bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, good cellar, usual offices; beautiful lawns and shrubberies, large kitchen garden with glass houses, garage, gardener's cottage, stables with rooms above; grounds kept in perfect order; 1 mile from market town. Box M-718, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.),
Chartered Patent Agents,
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEACONSFIELD, Bucks., GARDEN COTTAGE—A comfortable home in beautiful surroundings; own tennis court and large garden is offered to share with 1 or 2; 35 minutes town, 6 miles Christian Science Society. MRS. GILBERT.

BRIGHTON—Near links, bowls, downs, tennis; central trams, buses; every comfort, good cooking. THOMPSON, 70 Hollingbury Park Ave.

DUNSTONE PARK, PAIGNTON, S. DEVON. Beautiful country house in lovely grounds; tennis; garage; 3 and 3½ gns.

I. O. W., near coast; bungalow in 5½ acres; beautiful setting; services Newport (bus); married couple receive guests, moderate terms. CAMPBELL, The Rut, Ningwood, Isle of Wight.

KENT.—For rest and quietness, comfortable bungalow, excellent cuisine; large garden, ideal for walking; week-ends 12/6 per head, £2 per week. Apply 12 Kensington Gardens Square, London, W. 2. Park 7895.

PARKSTONE—Gentlewoman receives paying guests, small house, garden; near Christian Science society, bus route, golf, bathing. DRURY, Murree Cottage.

WORTHING, Guest House, "Larks Spur," High Salvington—Lovely position, downs, quiet; separate tables, electric light; tennis, golf; garage.

WORTHING — PAYING GUESTS received; comfortable home; near sea front and shops. MISS LOWE, "Seaview," 21 Pembroke Avenue, West Worthing.

POST VACANT

BIRMINGHAM—Domestic help required, small house, 2 children, 3 years and 15 months; help with children, household duties; maid kept. MRS. DARBY, 54 Gilhurst Rd., Harborne.

POST WANTED

ENGINEER, mechanical (power station), sound commercial experience; excellent references; will accept any class of work. Box M-2026, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY domesticated and trustworthy seeks post as housekeeper to lady, help with home or some position of trust; business abilities; good references; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-653, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG married couple, experienced, desire position; care house lighting plant, electrical, mechanical, repairs; wife excellent cook, children's nurse. BUCHANAN, "Bestwood," Offington Avenue, Worthing.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE — Bedroom or bed-sittingroom to let, with or without board; very central. MRS. GIDDINS, 10 Portugal Street.

ROOMS WANTED

BIRMINGHAM—Lady requires pleasant unfurnished room; Sutton-Coldfield-Streetly radius. L. H., 15 Stanley Road, King's Heath.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A Savile Row, London, W. 1.
Regent 2467

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FAIRLIGHT COVE, SUSSEX—For sale with 1½ acres or to let, furnished bungalow, 65 miles London on cliff; direct access to sea; 3 bedrooms accommodate 6, lounge verandah, kitchen, electric light, bath, hot and cold; garage; July 5½ gns., Aug. 7 gns., Sept. 5½ gns. p. w.; also a smaller one, DAPHNES, 10 Charterhouse Square, E. C. Clerkenwell 5599.

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

For 2/6 upwards
KENDALLS will make old UMBRELLAS like new
13 High Street, Exeter
RE-COVERS *REPAIRS*

PAIGNTON

EVANS & SONS
CONFECTIONERS
TORBAY ROAD. Phone 5048
One of the nicest Cafés in the district.

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

T. OLIVER & SONS Ltd.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters' Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN.
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10—VICTORIA PARADE—10

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
DRAPERS AND COSTUMIERS
Arrangements for the Season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices.
Inspection Cordially Invited.
Tel. (2 lines) 3286—3287

GOODEVE & SON
Home Furnishers
Cabinet Makers, Polishers, Upholsterers, Linos & Carpets.
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay Phone 2061
50 Victoria St., Paignton Phone 5097

J. TAYLOR & SON
Phone 3233 16 TOR HILL ROAD
GENERAL IRONMONGERS
Electrical & Sanitary Engineers
Plumbers & Gas Fitters
Radio Engineers. Builders & Decorators.
"Promptness with Cheapness"

MAISON STEPHENS et CIE Ltd.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
66 UNION ST., TORQUAY Phone 2609
77 FORE ST., BRIXHAM Phone 99

Tel. 4080
CASTLE GARAGE (TORQUAY, Ltd.)
Rear of NEW TOWN HALL
CASTLE CIRCUS
Any make NEW CAR supplied
Part Exchanges. Deferred Terms.
EFFICIENCY & SERVICE

DORSET

PARKSTONE

B. & E. P. (Direct Supplies) Ltd.
British and Empire Produce
FRUITERERS and FLORISTS
1 Richmond Buildings, Bournemouth Rd. Parkstone. Christchurch Rd. Boscombe. Hants.
Tel. Parkstone 933 Boscombe 139
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Daily

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
Queen's Road, Bristol
Phone 23371 & 23372

Coals for Every Purpose
DOWDING, DUDLEY & GIBSON, Ltd.
(Established Over 5 Generations)
Tel.: 34117 Head Office 137 Whiteladies Rd
OUR AIM IS SERVICE

MUNDY & CO. *CUT GLASS*
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
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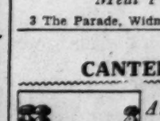
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DAILY FEATURES

For the Scrapbook

Just for Today

1. Just for today I will try to live through this day only, not to tackle my whole life problem at once. I can do some things for 12 hours that would appall me if I had to keep them up for a lifetime.

2. Just for today I will be happy. This assumes that what Abraham Lincoln said is true that "most folks are about as happy as they make up their minds to be." Happiness is from within; it is not a matter of externals.

3. Just for today I will try to adjust myself to what is, and not try to adjust everything to my own desires. I will take my family, my business, and my luck as they come and fit myself to them.

4. Just for today I will take care of my body. I will exercise it, care for it and nourish it, not abuse it nor neglect it, so that it will be a perfect machine for my bidding.

5. Just for today I will try to strengthen my mind. I will learn something useful. I will not be a mental loafer. I will read something that requires effort, thought and concentration.

6. Just for today I will exercise my soul in three ways: I will do somebody a good turn and not get found out. I will do at least two things I don't want to do, as William James suggests, just for exercise.

7. Just for today I will be agreeable. I will look as well as I can, as becomingly as possible, talk low, act courteously, be liberal with praise, criticize not at all, nor find fault with anything and not try to regulate nor improve anyone.

8. Just for today I will have a program. I will write down what I expect to do every hour. I may not follow it exactly, but I will have it. It will eliminate two pests, hurry and indecision.

9. Just for today I will have a quiet half hour all by myself and relax. In this half hour sometimes I will think of God, so as to get a little more perspective to my life.

10. Just for today I will be unafraid, especially I will not be afraid to be happy, to enjoy what is beautiful, to love, and to believe that those I love, love me.

—*Hugh Barret Dobbs.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Author of poem (Miss M. T., who inquires who wrote the lines with which the Hon. Ralph O. Brewster closed his address as incoming President of The Mother Church)—The verse follows:

The world is round and God is everywhere,
And while our shallop floats we still can steer.
So point her up, John King, nor'west by north.
We'll keep the honor of a certain aim
Amidst the peril of uncertain ways
And sail ahead and leave the rest to God.

Mr. Brewster informs us that the quotation is from the closing lines of "The Last Voyage of Henry Hudson," by Henry van Dyke, an epic poem written at the time of the tercentenary celebration of Hudson's voyages, about 15 years ago.

Shallop (note) — A light, open boat. Pronounced *shal'-up* (*a* as in hat, *u* as in circus.

Amen (C. M.)—This word came to us from the Hebrew *amen*, "firm, true, faithful" (from *aman*, "to sustain, support"). It gradually came to be used as a solemn ratification of an expression of faith, and is now employed at the end of a benediction to indicate termination or conclusion.

It is sounded, when read, with the *a* preferably as in *ace*; when sung or chanted it is sounded as in *arm*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Circus Puzzle:

Trap-E's.	Trapeze
Rings.	Rings
Ten T's.	Tents
A crow Bats.	Acrobats

Rime-O-Grams No. 5

Novelists

(Published June 22)

ANSWERS

1.
The four "little women,"
Of which she was one,
Made her fame as an author
Read second to none.
(Louisa M. Alcott)

2.
A book this man wrote
Never yet had a rival:
The conquest of "Christian"
Explains its survival.
(John Bunyan)

3
We know him by heart
Through Pecksniffs and Wellers.
His books still continue
Among the best sellers
(Charles Dickens)

4
Now who is the writer
That tells of a chap
Who slept twenty years
On Dame Nature's lap.
(Washington Irving)

5
A daring conception
For readers to scan!
Two persons in one—
Both demon and man.
(Robert Louis Stevenson)

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Miss Carlotta G. Akin, Oakland, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

More Howlers

Here are a few definitions given by some school children:

"Etc. is a sign used to make believe you know more than you do."

"The equator is a menagerie lion running around the center of the earth."

"The zebra is like a horse only striped and used to illustrate the letter Z."

"The vacuum is nothing shut up in a box."—*Christian Observer.*

Watch Your Words!

She: "We've been waiting a long time for my mother."

He: "Hours, I should say."

She (rapturously): "Oh, George!"

Obeyed

Mother: "You have been told not to pick Daddy's flowers without leave, Jack."

Jack: "Yes, Mummy, but all these flowers have leaves."—*Pearson's.*

Leaving Room

"Sorry you are going. The place will seem quite empty without you," said the host to the stout guest as he departed.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THERE is no man so successful as he who does not await the arrival of his opportunity, but sets out and makes it.
—BLAKE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Peaches or Pumpkins'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

A GROUP of women had been complaining about the dry season. All except one voiced the fear that the drought would ruin their crops. Finally the one who had kept silent was asked if the dry season might ruin her fruit and her garden.

"Yes—but I'll tell you what cured me of worrying about it," she said. "I used to fret over everything. One spring when I sat down to have a good cry because an untimely frost during peach blossoming threatened to ruin our splendid prospects for fruit, my Aunt Mary came in. She reminded me that she had lived 80 years, and the world's crop of provisions had never failed yet.

"'If we don't have peaches, we'll have pumpkins,' she said.

"And I've noticed since then that, in spite of all the frosts and droughts I've never suffered for food, and I don't believe you have either."

The woman who had been complaining smiled rather sheepishly, and one of them said thoughtfully: "That's true. 'Peaches or pumpkins.' Let us all try to remember that."

The Children's Corner

A Visit with the Swans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW places are pleasanter on a bright, new, summer morning than the bridge over the lake in Boston's Public Garden. It is especially pleasant when you sit on the broad top of the wall which is on both sides of the bridge, or even when you lean against the wall. Below is water sparkling in the sunshine. Riding on the water at the dock all ready for exploring are the swan boats, their paint glistening. Beyond are green lawns. Under the shade of a huge catalpa tree a huge

Neck and Crop Rode Like White Ships at Anchor.

stream of water is pouring out of a hose onto the thirsty grass. Pleasant? No end!

So thought Roger P. Scroggins. He looked at the water of the lake and smiled. He looked at the swan boats and chuckled. He looked at the catalpa tree and the green lawns and the stream of water coming from the hose, and smiled. Then he looked at the water again and something he saw there made him laugh. He slipped down from his perch on the bridge and hurried to the edge of the lake.

What had made him laugh was the sight of Neck and Crop, two of the swans, standing on the stone curb which borders the lake. A standing swan would make almost anyone smile. Anyone with the habit of laughing so deeply ingrained as it is with Scroggins would certainly laugh to see the large white body teetering back and forth on bare legs and the long neck turned up like a handle. As Scroggins came up, Neck and Crop turned toward him, siphoned their necks and slid into the water. In talking with Scroggins, and they both felt sure that since Scroggins was hurrying toward them they would be talking with him, Neck and Crop prefer to be the water. Just why this is so, no one knows. Perhaps it is because they feel more sure of themselves.

The swans swam out a ways from the shore, then turned toward the shore and there they rode, like white ships at anchor.

"Good morning," said Scroggins.

"Good morning," said Neck—

"To yourself," said Crop. The swans always divide what they say in this way.

"Old as I am," said Scroggins, "I never have seen a more lovely morning."

"So you think," said Neck—

"That you're old," said Crop.

"I know I am," said Scroggins.

"In London a swan lived," said Neck—

"To be a hundred," said Crop.

"A hundred what?" said Scroggins.

"A hundred years," said Neck—

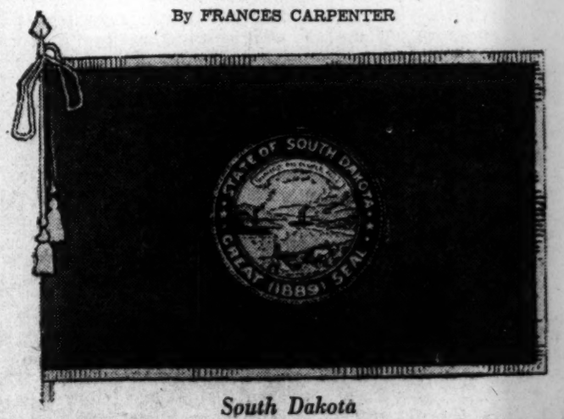
"Old," said Crop.

Having delivered this piece of information, both swans thrust their necks into the water and cruised quietly and with great dignity here and there.

Scroggins leaned on his cane and thought of how wonderful is a world which contains among other things a Public Garden lake and swans.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



South Dakota

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field of the flag should be blue; the rim of the seal and the letters that surround it should be gold. The scene on the seal may be colored from nature; the border, star and cord are gold. On the other side of the flag there is a blazing sun, above which in gold are the words "South Dakota" and, below, "The Sunshine State."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Like its sister, North Dakota, this State gets its name from an Indian word meaning "Allies." This was the name of a federation of Indian tribes that occupied the land. The nicknames of South Dakota are the "Sunshine State," from its cloudless skies, and "Coyote," from the prairie wolves that live among the rocks on its plains. The motto of South Dakota is, "Under God the People Rule."

The Legislature of the State has chosen as the state flower the anemone. The name anemone comes from the Greek word meaning "wind flower," and is applied to certain plants which grow in breezy places.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the fortieth star in the American flag stands for South Dakota.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

Rime-O-Grams

No. 17

Explorers

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty
What is your score?

1

He entered a harbor,
Claimed land for the Dutch;
But fifty years later
John Bull said, "Not much!"

2.

A Norwegian sailor,
Heroic and plucky,
Won from his people
The nickname of "Lucky."

3

Give praise to him
Ye French sons and daughters!
He sailed to the mouth
Of the Father of Waters.

4.

A line on the sand
With a weapon he drew.
"Step over who follow;
Help conquer Peru."

5.

The growth of New France
Gave him prestige and fame;
He founded a city,
A lake bears his name.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: Rime-O-Grams No. 17."

Have you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willi- J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Who Should Pay Taxes?

ON ITS face the famous dictum of Lord Acton that "democracy is government by the poor, payment by the rich," seems far-fetched. But the trend of democratic rule all over the world today is to carry out the natural tendency which the great English historian foresaw. Everywhere it is apparent that when the many have the vote they are likely not only to control government but to make the few pay for it in so far as possible.

Democracy has developed the income tax, which in most countries exempts the poor and makes the greatest demands, not only in amount but in rate, on the rich. Under democracy also have flowered those governmental functions of recent growth called the social services. Democracy has become more paternalistic than any autocrat. Unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and many other forms of relief have sprung up. In some countries the necessity for economy has halted their growth, but only with the greatest difficulty politically. Britain, France, Germany, the United States, all have found it impossible to eliminate services which no nation dreamed of performing for its citizens a few decades ago.

Much of this development is in the direction of a larger humanity. The question is, How far should the process go? The old doctrine that the people should support the government, not the government the people, is being revised so that more and more people are supported by the government and fewer and fewer support it. Prominent among thoughtful observers who see grave dangers in this tendency is former President Coolidge, who has repeatedly inveighed against "redistributing wealth by taxation," and who, in the current Collier's, proposes a general sales tax as a remedy.

Many who agree with Mr. Coolidge about the danger will not agree about the preventive. Others who agree as to the merits of the sales tax will not agree with the Coolidge reasoning in this case. For instance:

> Nothing seems clearer than that if the people are to control the Government they must pay the taxes to support it. . . . Power and responsibility cannot be separated, politically or economically.

Mr. Coolidge probably means that power and responsibility should not be separated. All the history of government proves that they *can* be separated. And today democracies are showing that the people can control the Government without paying the taxes to support it.

Mr. Coolidge sees the need clearly. It is that those who have the power of control should also have the responsibility of paying. And it must be a conscious responsibility. Today the great mass of the people in every country pay taxes. The difficulty is that they do not know it. Taxpaying is too painless. If the man who pays $50 a month rent could only have a bill saying $40 for rent, $10 for taxes, he might understand better that no one escapes making some contribution to government. And if the price of a forty-eight-pound sack of flour were divided, say, into 50 cents for wheat, 50 cents for labor, and 50 cents for taxes on farm land, milling equipment, railroads and stores, the purchaser might better realize the stake he has in government.

This is what Mr. Coolidge would seek to achieve with the sales tax. But the probabilities of success are more than doubtful. Experience with the usual form of sales tax is that it is merged in the sales price and forgotten. How many people in the United States know that they are paying a tax on candy? Perhaps the man who buys gasoline has a better realization that he is making some contribution to government than does the man who pays an excise on tobacco or a duty on an imported suit. But neither of them becomes sufficiently tax conscious to take that acute interest in his government which is desired.

The sales tax has many merits, but ability to arouse the citizen's interest in government is not one of them. Something more direct and obvious is required. Perhaps some arrangement by which the citizen would pay a poll tax at the time he voted would bring responsibility and power into closer relation. Or a broadening of the income tax so that it touched 80 instead of 10 per cent of the people might help to accomplish Mr. Coolidge's purpose.

That, of course, raises the whole question of making the poor pay more and the rich less. Mr. Coolidge is among those who think it is a shame that in America 380,000 persons pay 97 per cent of all individual income taxes. There is another school of thought which agrees that it is a shame, but for another reason. It believes that the tax base can best be widened by obtaining a wider distribution of the wealth upon which taxes are levied.

Certainly that would be a more nearly ideal solution. It would provide a more solid government and a more stable economic system. The difficulty is to achieve it without resort to Socialism. Industry can do something by a voluntary effort to make a more equable division of its products. Or government may make the division by the sort of "confiscatory" taxation Mr. Coolidge denounces, so that democracy becomes just what Lord Acton said it was.

Mr. Coolidge assumes that those who pay the taxes will govern, but it is hard to believe that if the man who pays $1,000,000 in income tax really governed he would pay the tax. The fact is that democracy's tendency is toward "government by the poor, payment by the rich." And the best way to stop destructive manifestations of that tendency is not only to make sure that the poor know they are paying taxes, but that they have a greater share in the wealth on which taxes are levied.

Holding Down the Holding Company

THE Federal Power Commission has had the same experience as numerous state public service commissions in dealing with utility holding companies. In undertaking to appraise and regulate the operating companies which will produce electricity from water-power sites under its jurisdiction it has found that much of the information it needs is not on the books of the operating companies but in the hands of holding companies by which they are controlled and over which the commission as yet has no control.

To the state regulatory commissions this is an old story but not a stale one. A Pacific coast state investigating a local utility finds itself blocked for need of facts that lie sealed in the books of the parent corporation in Boston. A New England state is estopped from demanding data about engineering or financing fees from a holding corporation with offices in New York or Chicago and a charter perhaps from Delaware. And so it goes.

Utility spokesmen contend that authority over the local operating unit, its rates and services, is sufficient. But the authority to examine one hoof of a horse is hardly sufficient to enable one to tell what kind of an animal he is dealing with or whose hay it is eating. The state commission may tie a hobble on the hoof in its pasture but a hobble is no satisfactory substitute for harness. What is needed is a regulatory system commensurate with the scope of the holding company, one which can assure that the whole utility organization is pulling in the public interest.

This is what is apparently brought nearer by the power commission's report, coupled with the recent investigation by the Federal Trade Commission and that under way by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives. "The general proposition seems already demonstrated," says the power commission, "that federal control of the holding company is absolutely essential to effective public regulation of the operating company."

Some of the reasons why this is so were outlined by Mr. E. W. Morehouse in an article for the Monitor a year and a half ago.

> Fees collected from operating companies by management or engineering companies may be greater than the services are worth or cost; securities of an operating company may be bought and resold by a holding company at substantial profits; . . . materials may be purchased in large quantities at a discount and the discount kept by the holding company.
>
> In many of these transactions the same owner acts as both buyer and seller. . . . The effect of these practices may be to keep economies in the treasuries of holding companies or to augment their revenue instead of being passed on to customers via rate reductions.

This indicates some of the points of contact between local and parent companies about which it should be possible for regulatory commissions to inform themselves more adequately. It is not to be desired that federal regulation should take the place of state and local regulation, but it should supplement that regulation by bringing these financial relationships to light in order that local rate-making may proceed on a fuller basis of fact.

Europe and the Hoover Proposals

DESPITE the widespread enthusiasm with which the Hoover disarmament proposals were received in Europe, and the fresh impetus that was given to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, it was hardly to be expected that the walls of Jericho would fall at the first blast of the trumpet. While accepting the aim of Mr. Hoover and the American people, and while even accepting in a broad sense the particular plan put forward, there was a good deal of criticism of detail.

If such criticism is genuinely meant to render the plan more acceptable, it is to be welcomed. If, on the other hand, it is intended to nibble at the plan and destroy it piecemeal, it cannot be too strongly deprecated.

A broader objection expressed in some quarters is that the proposals are based on the assumption of the efficacy of the Kellogg-Briand pact to outlaw war. The first statement of Mr. Hoover, which is fundamental, is that the nations of the world have "agreed that they will use their arms solely for defense."

This is unquestionably true in its literal sense. But if it were really regarded as essentially true in all its implications, it is difficult to see how any nation could resist the conclusions of Mr. Hoover. Nay, it is difficult to see that they would need any persuasion whatever to reduce their arms to lower levels.

Why, then, do many nations, while greeting the Hoover proposal with fair words, look around for arguments which will enable them to escape from immediate action? The answer is simple: The nations which signed the Kellogg-Briand pact may themselves be honestly resolved to honor their signatures, but they are not assured of the entire good faith of other signatories.

It is idle to disguise this plain fact. They may be wrong in being skeptical; but skeptical they are. They have seen a conflict on a considerable scale, though not definitely declared a war, engaged in by their fellow-signatories, and though the Kellogg pact had a restraining influence, it did not prevent fighting.

In other parts of the world there are situations which, mistakenly or not, arouse misgivings. In other words, the Kellogg pact as a basis of disarmament is not—regrettable as it is to say so—fully trusted by the signatories.

What more, then, is wanted? Mr. Hoover finely says that "the United States is willing to take its share of responsibility by making definite proposals that will relieve the world." But it should face the fact that the Kellogg-Briand pact, which postulates that all nations will use their arms solely for defense, is considered unsatisfactory and incomplete while there is a possibility of one nation's breaking its pledge without even an assurance that the United States will join the other signatories in enforcing respect of the pact.

Not only does the United States shrink from committing itself to consultations, but it sometimes appears to claim the right to maintain communications and commerce with a violator of the pact. Not only is there no guarantee of material help, but there is, it seems to Europe, a denial of moral obligation to confer, to decide, and to adopt in common an appropriate attitude, much less to execute appropriate measures, toward an aggressor.

At the root of all the discussions about disarmament is a mistrust of the Kellogg-Briand pact until it shall be completed by the practical corollary of a consultative pact, which will inspire confidence and so make disarmament not merely an obligation reluctantly assumed but a positive relief accepted with alacrity and gratitude. Were it possible for the United States "to take its share of responsibility" in the maintenance of the Kellogg-Briand pact, the basis of the Hoover propositions would be solid and indisputable.

Journalism Before the Jury

THE murder trial which England has recently been forced to witness stands as a tribute to British justice and a discredit to British journalism. The case from beginning to end exhibits the administration of criminal law in England at its best. The work of the police, the functioning of the courts and the conduct of the prosecution and the defense constitute a notable example of legal efficiency.

Every element of effective justice—and effective justice includes effective crime prevention—was present in this case. There was a prompt arrest, an early indictment, a speedy trial, and a reasoned verdict—in this instance a verdict of acquittal which was widely recognized as in conformity with the evidence. The accused belonged to a family with social standing and had large means at her command, yet there was not the slightest suggestion of influence either on the Crown or the jury. The court which might easily have been the scene of cheap sympathy and irrelevant dramatics was marked only by dignity and propriety.

Unhappily dignity and propriety were not the qualities which most of the English press manifested in performing its part in the system of democratic law. The trial was all too brief to please the popular papers whose sense of values could be discovered only on the circulation manager's chart of net sales.

At a time when Anglo-Irish relations are on the scales of delicate negotiation, when the Commonwealth is preparing to write a new chapter in its history at Ottawa, when financial stability was at stake at Lausanne, when disarmament success may be within reach at Geneva—these vital events were focused into the little end of the journalistic telescope as the popular papers devoted not four columns, not five columns, but four pages and five pages daily to the news of a murder court.

Not alone is English journalism guilty. Journalism in every country is guilty in varying degrees of selling its social responsibility for gold. The record of British justice should stand as a challenge to cleaner journalism.

Balancing Farm Labor's Budget

INDIVIDUALS also must balance budgets. The problem seems difficult enough for business and professional employees who receive $25 to $50 a week. But consider the largest group in the low-wage class, that of farm labor. Approximately, there is one "wage hand" on each American farm. Far from being back merely to a pre-war scale, the wage this worker receives is the lowest since 1902.

Farm wages without board on July 1, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, ranged from 55 cents a day in South Carolina to $2.60 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and averaged $1.23 for the country. If the farm laborer works steadily, six days a week, for a year at that rate, he receives $383.76. He can limit his budget to such indispensable items as food, clothing, laundry, fuel and incidentals, all figured at minimum possible cost, and still end the year with no large surplus—if he is always employed. With one dependent, he has to do more saving; if he has a wife and small children, she probably does the laundry, sews and cooks for the family and works at odd jobs whenever possible.

But this budget balancing becomes more difficult because of involuntary unemployment. The department has reported that at present approximately two men are available for each opening to hired farm workers. The day laborer is in less demand, partly because housewives have taken on additional duties and because farmer boys who went to cities for work have returned home. The average farm laborer actually budgets, therefore, not the $383.76 which he might earn, but something near half that amount, under present conditions.

Farmers need not be blamed for paying low wages, although there probably are some individual instances of underpayment. At present prices for their products, one wonders whether farmers can make a profit on labor, even at $1.23 a day. A redeeming factor for the laborer is that many land owners who produce more food than they need sell it to him at farm prices. Strict frugality enables him to eke out a bare livelihood. But his low wage and part-time work make his budget one of the most difficult to balance.

Editorial Notes

Recently a woman in Barranquilla, Colombia, received a chiffon dress via air express from the United States. Soon, perhaps, New York modistes will advertise air delivery "anywhere in the Americas" within forty-eight hours of the radio order.

The Rockefeller Center international music hall is to be "an example of good taste, outstanding in simplicity," and as such may be the forerunner of an era when theaters are built for shows but not for show.

Governor Roosevelt pronounces it "Rose," with a long "o," and the hope, no doubt, that he will be picked in November.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Chicago's Palmer House and the Republican Campaign

FROM Chicago comes the news that the Republican National Committee has established its campaign headquarters in seventy rooms in the Palmer House, with Mr. Everett Sanders in charge as chairman and former Senator Henry J. Allen as head of the publicity bureau. Old-time Chicagoans will grin at the idea of Republican headquarters in the Palmer House. True, the present edifice—an extraordinary maze of lobbies, shops, banquet halls, cafeterias and hotel apartments of every degree of luxury—is just receiving its first political baptism, having been opened since the campaign of 1928. But its predecessor, long one of the spectacular hotels of the United States, was closely allied to the fortunes of the Democratic Party.

Its owner, the first Potter Palmer, was at all times a generous contributor to the Democratic campaign chest, and, though in no sense a politician, was deeply influential in the councils of the party in Illinois. Before the lake-front hotels began getting the gilt-edge business, the old Palmer House was the center of activity at the time of national conventions. It was of the old-fashioned design, with a huge marble-paved lobby, from which broad stairways led to the first floor—no mezzanine in those simpler days. I shall never forget, in the hard-fought battle of 1884, seeing that lobby crowded with workingmen—the real article, in boots, overalls and caps, not the theatrical imitations often trotted out at national conventions. They had come to gaze on Ben Butler, who, after failing to get the Democratic nomination from Grover Cleveland, had been nominated on a labor ticket. The lobby was packed with a class of people seldom seen there, and the great marble stairway, too, was black with labor enthusiasts.

A roar, it was far fiercer and more tumultuous than any cheer, signalized the appearance of the hero. A bodyguard, none too gently, opened an aisle down the stairway. His arms around the shoulders of two supporters, the champion of the people descended. He was in full evening dress —as beseemed a tribune of the people. In his lapel glowed a deep red carnation. The crowd rocked and roared for "Ow'd Ben Butler." Not even "Al" Smith at Chicago evoked more enthusiasm.

But when the campaign was ended, despite the vigorous, though sometimes cynical, support of Charles A. Dana with his New York Sun, the Butler vote was negligible. In many years of observation of American politics I have always found the workingmen more zealous in cheering for their idols than in voting for them.

* * *

But to turn from memories of the '80's to politics of the moment. In taking charge of the Republican press bureau, Henry Allen has undertaken the most vital part of the pending campaign. Time was that the speakers' bureau was considered of preëminent importance, but the widespread use of the radio and the deadly stroke it has dealt to stump oratory has made the work of the chief publicity man of supreme importance. Moreover, it is a matter of common notoriety that at no time since the first few months of his Administration has Mr. Hoover sustained such relations with the American press as would secure a fair presentation of his case to the public. Senator Allen has at once the most difficult and the most important task presented to any member of the campaign force.

He has to rebuild from the foundation the Hoover edifice. What was said or thought of the President in 1928 is no longer of major importance; this also applies to what he did in Europe and to his achievements in the way of world-wide philanthropy. What he has done as President, what are his qualifications for grappling with today's problems, what is the reason for the policies which caused Franklin Roosevelt to call up the vision of "the forgotten man," what hope can be held out that the President, better than his rival, can stem the tide of industrial distress and bring back prosperity—these are the issues to which Senator Allen and his cohorts must address themselves. I know of no one more competent to tackle this job than the Kansas ex-journalist, ex-governor, and ex-senator. If he succeeds, I fancy people will not have to write "ex" before his future titles.

Notes From London

Statuary Wins Praise

THE Queen Alexandra memorial, recently unveiled here, is a distinguished addition to London's statuary. It derives an added significance from the fact that its sculptor was Sir Alfred Gilbert, whose statue of Eros, in the center of Piccadilly Circus, has, by time and sentiment, become part of the very fabric of London. Since the unveiling of the statue of Eros in 1893, London has had no other work from this sculptor, and the new memorial is hailed as in keeping with the artistry and genius of this craftsman. When the veil fell from the Alexandra memorial, there was revealed an elaborate bronze group in which the veteran sculptor has delineated the characteristics of "the sea king's daughter from over the sea." "Faith, Hope and Charity" furnishes the motif of the group, which is in the form of a great throne, on which is seated a crowned figure, Charity, supported on either side by two meditative characters representing Faith and Hope. The broad effect is a harmonious flowing of graceful lines, pleasingly suitable to the niche in which the group has been placed. This niche is set into the wall of Marlborough House, overlooking Friary Court, the outer courtyard of St. James's Palace. In recent weeks Londoners have been flocking to see the statue, which is dramatically lit up at night by two big lamps, whose towers are an integral part of the monument.

* * *

Can It Ever Have a Rival?

Big Ben is eyeing with suspicion a tower which is steadily rising on the new Shell-Mex building in the Strand. From his strategic site on the edge of the Thames, at Westminster, Big Ben is beginning to think that the tall tower near by is offering something in the way of a rival. It looks suspiciously like a clock tower, he seems to imagine, although he booms out the hours and quarters with his old defiance, knowing that nothing that comes to London in the way of clocks can ever supplant him in the eyes of the world. All the same, Big Ben has some reason for jealousy at the growing structure in the Strand. The clock to be placed in the new building will beat Big Ben in size by three feet, although in weight Big Ben will more than hold his own. Each of the two dial faces of the new clock will be 25 feet square. The diameter of Big Ben is 22 feet. Big Ben's minute marks are 14 inches apart, but the new clock will not bother with such distinguishing features. It is not even going to have numerals. It is claimed that it will be quite easy to tell the time to the minute by the marks which will be made on the face in lieu of numerals. The newcomer will be worked by electricity, and the current will be so arranged that the clock will run for two hours on its own initiative should there be a breakdown in the supply.

* * *

Changeless But Ever Changing

London, immemorially old, adapts itself most agreeably to the changing ideas of modern days. Fleet Street, for instance, may be a narrow, crowded thoroughfare, with ancient buildings huddling themselves into secluded courts and lanes, but it is still a street capable of being dignified by an all-glass structure, such as that recently erected for one of the daily newspapers. The new buildings in the modern manner take their place in the London scheme of things as a mere matter of routine, as if the older buildings somehow knew that the newcomers after all made little difference to the grand ensemble that London is. Epstein may adorn a magnificent structure that is the entrance to an underground station, but the griffins and gargoyles in Fleet Street and the Strand grin on as of yore, saying to themselves: "We see so many new things come and fit into London that it is rather unimportant!"

* * *

Safeguarding The Thames

The formation of a society for the preservation of the rural characteristics of the Thames focuses attention on improvements which are contemplated by the authorities in regard to flood control. It is generally recognized that flood control, carried to its most efficient point, will mean the disappearance of many of the pictorial and rural qualities which the Thames possesses in its upper reaches, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of exercising vigilance in regard to any developments that may detract from the charm of the river. The new society—the Thames Wardens Society—is seeking to secure the cooperation of dwellers on the shores of the river with a view to "watching the amenities" in the event of contemplated alterations of the river banks. It is recognized, of course, that flood control may be necessary in the protection of life and property. But the "wardens" are desirous of safeguarding beauty, so that the Thames may remain a picturesque river even when it becomes a well-regulated one.

* * *

Empire-Wide Parochialism

Britain's international ramifications find expression nowhere more strikingly than in the House of Commons. To "sit in" at question time in the House is to listen to the story of an Empire on which the sun never sets. Members of Parliament may, as in the majority of cases, be returned to the House on strictly domestic issues, but every member soon becomes a protagonist in the drama of world affairs, whether he will or no. India, Burma, South Africa, Kenya, Canada, Australia, Ceylon, the Malay Straits, New Zealand, all find indirect representation in the House of Commons during question time, when issues affecting Great Britain in relation to these places are tabulated for query and reply. The House seems to have the world as its constituency, and there is something dramatic in the idea that the member for, say, the Western Isles, also takes cognizance of affairs running far beyond the boundaries of the place for which he sits. This interest arises naturally from the world-wide interests of Britain as a sea and commercial people. The member for the Platting division of Manchester, for instance, naturally takes an interest in the cotton output of India, since it is a topic of first-rate importance to the people who actually placed him in Parliament.

* * *

Milk Bottles Vanishing

There is in London an organization for the sole purpose of finding and restoring to the London milk companies the milk bottles lost by their careless customers. About 6,000,000 stray bottles and about 22,000 mislaid churns are thus traced and restored to their rightful owners every year. But the "returns" fall very short of the total number of losses. One large milk company reckons its annual loss to be 5,200,000 bottles, worth three pence each.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Riding Out of Babylon

BEFORE a feverishly enthusiastic convention, that had been dragooned into nominating him, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt rang the well-known welkin with his speech of acceptance, and in eloquent peroration cried out to the delegates of Democracy:

> This is more than a political campaign. It is a call to arms. Give me your help, not to win votes alone, but to win in this crusade to restore America to its own people!

It is wholly permissible, and even desirable, that presidential nominees should feel themselves anointed for the correction of wrong, and the slaying of Saracens, dragons, giants, ogres or other unholy game that may come within swing of their vorpal blades. . . .

The chief fault of rhetoric, however, is that you must winnow an average bushel of it to find a kernel of fact. Equally is it true that emotionalism is not to be relied upon for entire accuracy. Governor Roosevelt, one cannot refrain from observing, is chief executive of the great commonwealth of New York, and as such is vested with extraordinary supervisory powers over the cities of the Empire State, the city of New York among them. . . .

New York, as a State, may concern itself in municipal problems of taxation. The Governor may remove, in the interests of the people, the regularly elected officials of municipalities. Not even the powerful, world-famous city of New York itself, that has been styled the modern Babylon, is exempt from these provisions.

Yet . . . in the city of New York the political institution called Tammany keeps much beneath its potent paw that was and is of right the true function and property of the people—and this to the scandal of the country at large. . . .

Strive as we may, and even setting aside the fact that Babylon was dust before the first crusade, we cannot quite adjust our notions of crusading with the spectacle of a modern crusader armed cap-a-pie, riding out of Babylon—of all places—to shatter a lance for the kingdom of heaven and the cause of common folk. We should say, without intent to be captious, that there first might have been a trifle of lance-shattering around the old home town, . . . a preliminary and tentative grailing, so to speak, in Greater New York itself—by way of getting one's hand in, and correcting the slice, if for nothing else. —*Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Ore.).